





# INTIMATIONS

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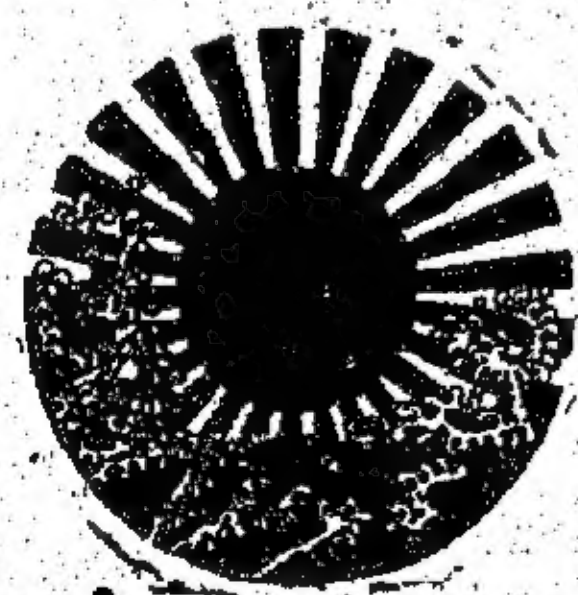
RHODINE means acetyl salicylic acid of the purest quality.  
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RHODINE is a special remedy for acute rheumatism. If taken in proper  
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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS  
of the MEETINGS of the  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the  
Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

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## CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, October 23rd.  
GENERAL LUK AND THE CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE.

General Luk Wing-ting went to the  
Chamber of Commerce on the 20th inst.,  
in order to meet the prominent mer-  
chants of Canton.

The Chairman delivered the follow-  
ing speech:—General Luk has served as  
Tutuh of Kwangsi for many years, and  
it is well known to the public that he  
discharged his duties in that office quite  
satisfactorily. We are exceedingly glad  
that His Excellency is now appointed  
as Tutuh of Kwangtung. Without  
doubt he will do much good to the  
province. Canton has fallen into a  
very bad state on account of political  
troubles. It appears to us now, how-  
ever, that the conditions are more  
settled, but business is still slack, and  
the junk services to and from country  
places have not yet resumed their usual  
runs. We therefore earnestly hope that  
Your Excellency will devise plans to  
settle these questions.

General Luk replied as follows:—  
"Owing to lack of time, I regret that  
I have not been able earlier to come  
and meet you, gentlemen. Kindly excuse  
me. The first thing I have to consider is  
the suppression of piracy, which is now  
so rife in the Province. We must make  
our utmost endeavours to bring it to  
an end. The next thing I want to refer  
to is the financial difficulties of the  
Province. I hope you gentlemen will  
take steps to employ some means to  
lighten these difficulties. The present  
condition in Canton is quite settled, and  
from this day I believe that no more  
troubles will be experienced. It is really  
time for you, gentlemen, to explain to  
those people who have fled to Hongkong  
and Macao that they may safely return  
to this city in order to resume their  
usual business."

General Luk visited the Nine-Charities  
Society next day and repeated his  
remarks.

### GAMBLING IN FATSAN.

It is understood that gambling of all  
descriptions in Canton and its neigh-  
bourhood has been severely prohibited  
by the local Government. Nevertheless,  
all sorts of gambling is still going  
on in the Fatsan district. According  
to the gamblers, a sum of one thousand  
dollars is to be paid by the gambling  
houses to the troops stationed at that  
port, and that is the chief reason why  
they are at liberty to gamble in Fatsan.

### THE CHINA BANK.

Mr. Fung Kar Shek, director of the  
China Bank's branch office in Canton,  
arrived here a few days ago. The reason  
that he is not in a position to resume  
the exchange service of the bank is lack  
of funds. In these circumstances, the  
Civil Governor Chu has again telegraphed  
to the Central Government, asking  
for an immediate remittance, and, at  
the same time, he has requested Mr.  
Fung to get ready to resume the banking  
business in order to meet the require-  
ments of the community.

### THE CIVIL GOVERNOR AND PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The Civil Governor Chu has been in  
the habit of going about in ordinary  
dress since he came to Canton. One  
night when passing through some streets  
he noticed that the electric lamps were  
of only ten candle-power and that many  
places were very dark. On returning to  
his yamen, he immediately issued an  
order to change those lights into fifty  
candle-power, with the result that the  
streets are now quite bright. This is a  
very great improvement.

### CRUISE "HOI CHOW" TO WATCH LUNG.

It is reported that in consequence of  
the illegal procedure of General Lung  
in carrying away a large amount of  
arms from various quarters, Admiral  
Shat Chen Ping and Civil Governor  
Chu have telegraphed to the Central  
Government asking for instructions.  
As no reply has yet been received,  
Admiral Shat, fearing that General  
Lung will soon have the arms imported  
to some other place, has telegraphed to  
Shanghai instructing the cruiser *Hoi  
Chow* to sail immediately to Canton,  
and, on arrival, to anchor at the "Tiger  
Iron," where Lung's soldiers are station-  
ed, in order to watch carefully Lung's  
movements.

### GREAT FIRE AT YUNG KEE.

A fire broke out at Yung Kee in the  
afternoon of the 20th instant, involving  
the destruction of three hundred build-  
ings. It is said that the outbreak was  
due to carelessness. The town consists  
of only about six hundred buildings,  
and its location is in the Fun Yu Dis-  
trict—five hours' voyage from Canton,  
travelling by junk.

## ROPE AND ICE AXE.

CONTRASTS IN THE ITALIAN  
BATTLE LINE.

TORRID HEAT TO SNOW.

[BY SIDNEY LOW.]

There are trenches and trenches. When  
the World Museum, which will be a  
record of the World War, is established  
an amazed posterity, then perhaps con-  
ducting its military operations exclu-  
sively in the air, will note the many dif-  
ferent fashions in which men fought on  
the ground and under the ground, in  
this second decade of the 20th century.  
There will be a rich variety in the ex-  
hibition of mole work and worm work,  
from the shallow groove, scooped with  
the soldier's entrenching tool on the  
field, to the elaborate fortified moat,  
with its concrete walls, and revolving  
steel turrets, and emplacements for  
howitzers and heavy mortars, not to  
mention its bathrooms with hot water  
laid on, and its gramophones and  
pianos and other luxuries such as are  
said to exist in the German second line  
burrows on the western front.

The Italians will be able to contribute  
some unique samples to the exposition.  
They have had rock trenches, mud trench-  
es, ice and snow trenches, trenches in  
the clouds, and trenches deep in the  
river valleys.

### SAFEGUARDING THE NEW FRONTIER.

When they made their first advances  
on the Isonzo side their trenches, hastily  
dug and consolidated, as ground was  
gained, were of the familiar pattern,  
already growing antiquated. These are  
now in the third or fourth line, and  
they are being improved to what may  
be called the modern standard. I saw  
the engineers at work upon them, and  
sighed for the lost dignity of the fine  
old art of fortification. Now we have  
but long lines of tunnels, floored and  
walled with concrete, with vaulted con-  
crete roofs several feet thick, and layers  
of earth above these.

Such trenches as these are made with  
an eye not merely to the present, but  
the future. They may be wanted, it is  
hoped that they will not be wanted, in  
this campaign, unless things go unex-  
pectedly wrong. But they will come in  
very usefully in the next campaign, if  
there should be a next campaign, which  
is a painful contingency that the  
Italians are far too shrewd in the ap-  
preciation of realities to leave out of  
their reckoning. These are the fortifica-  
tions that will protect the new Italian  
frontier if any attempt should be made  
to violate it again.

"Of all the fronts in the European  
war," says a well-known Italian writer,  
"ours is the most difficult. Our advance  
has never ceased to be an ascent." And  
he adds that when the war opened  
the mere possession of a frontier so  
commanding gave Austria all the ad-  
vantages of a whole series of initial  
victories.

### TOLERATION A NECESSITY.

In some sections the hostile lines are  
as close together as they are anywhere  
in France and Flanders. There are  
trenches or tunnels divided only by a  
single wall of earth or rock. Austrians  
and Italians can converse without rais-  
ing their voices above conversational  
pitch, and to lob a grenade over the  
partition is so simple that the thing  
is not done, since retaliation is equally  
easy, and life would become intolerable  
for both parties.

The Italian General Staff has to pro-  
vide for a winter and a summer war  
simultaneously. Down on the extreme  
right of their line near the Gulf of  
Trient on the Carso they are fighting  
in the hot breath of the torrid South  
European summer. But at the other  
end of the line, on the Styria and  
Tonalé Passes, the troops are still work-  
ing amid ice and snow, climbing over  
glaciers to get at one another, and fight-  
ing with rope and ice and more than  
the rifle and bayonet.

Many are the epic little combats and  
miniature campaigns of strategy and  
surprise that are waged between small  
parties of the Alpini and the Tyrolean  
riflemen, mountaineers like themselves,  
and, like themselves, wise in all the  
learning of the immemorial hills. Often  
the duel turns on the possession of one  
of these stout log huts or chalets with  
which the Bavarian and other German  
and Austrian Alpine clubs have thought-  
fully studied these wildernesses. It now  
appears that most of the huts had been  
placed on sites of tactical value, which  
suggests that the Teutonic Vermeine  
had other interests besides those of sport  
and scientific investigation. Germany  
and her ally were making their sys-  
tematic preparations in this region, as in  
others. They were getting ready for a  
war with Italy at their own time.  
Italy preferred to choose the time for  
herself.—Daily News.

### "REPRISALS" AGAINST RUSSIAN NAVAL PRISONERS.

The North-German *Gazette* has pub-  
lished an official announcement of reprisals  
against the alleged treatment of German  
naval officers and seamen who are taken  
prisoners by the Russians. It is asserted  
that for a year past such prisoners have  
been treated as "common criminals,"  
and it is impudently added that "the  
reason is said to be friendly advice given  
by England, who has told Russia that  
these Germans are no ordinary sailors,  
but pirates, who must be treated accord-  
ingly." In these alleged circumstances,  
and as the Russian General Staff "simply  
denies" the "established facts," it has  
been decided to adopt "sharp counter-  
measures," and Russian naval officers and  
men who are prisoners in Germany "will  
be taken to a reprisals camp (sic), where  
they will be subjected to precisely the  
same treatment as German sailors in  
Russia have to bear."

It is added that this method will be  
applied until the Russians treat German  
naval prisoners as "soldiers who have  
loyally fulfilled their duty to the Father-  
land."

## DEFENCE OF DUTCH INDIA.

The *Gazette de Holland* says:—The  
second Bill referred to contemplates a  
European and native conscript army,  
though it only goes so far as to empower  
the authorities to introduce these drastic  
reforms. It is wisely proposed to start  
with European conscription, yielding a  
few thousand men. The idea is, however,  
to ultimately establish a large native con-  
script army, a step unprecedented in the  
tropical colonies of the Powers. If the  
plan eventuates on the lines advocated by  
Major van der Weyden, of the General  
Staff of the Colony, and personally ex-  
plained by him recently to the Queen, it  
would mean an addition to the existing  
forces of an army of 119,000 natives, but  
such a force would be capable of almost  
limitless extension so far as human  
material goes. Universal service would,  
under his scheme, be introduced in, say,  
Java and Madura, under conditions  
making it possible to select those best  
fitted for martial service. The cost in-  
volved would be very high, but it should  
not prove too much for the resources of  
the Colony and mother country.

No such far-reaching measure must be  
introduced without the most careful con-  
sideration of the delicate questions in-  
volved, but opinion generally in this  
country seems to be coming to regard it  
as inevitable if the Colony is to be put  
in a serious state of defence. Such a  
step, however, essentially demands the  
adoption of a more progressive Colonial  
policy and a more rapid development of  
both people and country. If a citizen's  
obligations are imposed on the native, he  
must necessarily be given a citizen's  
privileges. If the granting of the latter  
be inexpedient, it follows that the im-  
position of the former is unsafe. Educa-  
tion must be extended far beyond the  
650,000 natives who at present enjoy its  
benefits, for an educated population is  
the essential basis of a strong State.  
There must also be a careful evolution of  
popular institutions. What has become  
of the Bill introduced early last year to  
establish a Colonial Council on a semi-  
electoral and consultative basis? Indus-  
trially, too, the Colony must be devel-  
oped: the present war has sufficiently in-  
dicated where the backbone of a nation's  
fighting lies in modern warfare. The  
only possible ideal for Holland in the  
East is the formation of an Indian State,  
strong and prosperous, of which the na-  
tives themselves are proud, which they  
regard as their own country and in de-  
fence of which they will be found ready  
to shed their blood.

## FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Second-Lieutenant Robert (Roy) S.  
Richardson, Machine-gun Corps, who  
died on September 1st of wounds re-  
ceived on August 31st, was the eldest  
son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Richardson,  
of Rosary-gardens, London. Born in  
May, 1893, he was educated at Rugby  
and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He  
played golf for his University in 1913  
and 1914, and took his B.A. degree in  
October, 1915. Early in the war he en-  
listed in the Public Schools Battalion  
(Middlesex Regiment) and was given his  
commission in the Cameronians (Scottish  
Rifles) on November 9th, 1914. He won  
distinction in his Machine-gun course at  
Strensall in June, 1915, and was ap-  
pointed Machine-gun Officer and In-  
structor in his regiment. In December,  
1915, he was gazetted to the Machine-gun  
Corps, and in March, 1916, went to the  
front. He was decorated with the  
Military Cross in July. The text of the  
award was:—"For conspicuous gallantry.  
Though twice buried by shell fire he  
succeeded in rescuing five of his men  
and bringing his guns into action in a  
captured enemy position. He was under  
heavy shell fire the whole time. Later  
he did fine work clearing the position."  
A brother officer writes:—"We were  
both out dressing a wounded man when  
the shell burst, and he (Richardson) was  
hit."

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Wednesday, Oct. 25th.—Nos. 1, 3 and 4  
Sections at Central. No. 2 Section  
at Water Police Station. Recruits  
of No. 2 Platoon under Co-Sergt.  
Major.

Thursday, Oct. 26th.—No. 2 Company.  
Recruits of No. 4 Company under  
Company Sergeant-Major.

ORCHESTRA.  
Thursday, Oct. 26th.—There will be an  
Orchestra Practice, at 6 p.m., at the  
Club Lusitano.

FOOTBALL.  
Thursday, Oct. 26th.—There will be a  
meeting of the Football members at  
the Headquarters Club, at 5.30 p.m.  
All intending players are expected  
to attend.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS,  
A.S.F. (R.)

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

The following promotions are made,  
subject to confirmation by Major-  
General Dalton, Chief Commissioner:—

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.  
Corporal So Shiu-on to be Lance-Sergt.  
Privates Wei Kan and Szei Chung to  
be Lance-Corporals.

SAINTGEORGE DIVISION.  
Lance-Sergt. E. W. Ray to be Sergt.  
Private Pong Pui-ki to be Lance-Cpl.  
E. RALPHS,  
Superintendent in Charge of District,  
October 24th, 1916.

The total volume of trade in British  
North Borneo for 1915 was \$11,298,941,  
an increase on 1914 of \$822,317. Imports  
including treasure show a decrease of 5.8  
per cent, while exports show an increase  
of 18.1 per cent. The balance of trade  
is in favour of exports over imports was  
\$3,275,923 against \$1,461,044 in 1914, an  
increase of 124 per cent.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

8-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, for  
6 or 6 months.  
Apply to—  
LINSTAD & DAVIS.  
[1872]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes' Buildings.  
1819

TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon,  
With Tennis Court.  
Apply—  
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Voeux Road Central.  
[1815]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra,  
Buildings. Cheap rental.  
Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
1117

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW  
PEAK.  
Apply—  
M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
18, Bank Buildings.  
[1867]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.  
FURNISHED in "EWO MESS," No. 2, THE  
PEAK.  
Apply, Property Office,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
[1888]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and  
Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square.  
Moderate rent.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[840]

TO LET.

From 1st May.  
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-  
ing.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
[518]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road  
Central, at present in the occupation of  
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Apply to—  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.  
[523]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
First Floor.  
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING  
HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc.,  
No. 14, SHAMSHU, CANTON, from 1st June, at  
present in the occupation of the Imperial  
Russian Consulate.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd.  
[410]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.  
HOUSE in King's Buildings.  
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS.  
Connaught Road.  
Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE,  
CANTON.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road  
Kowloon.  
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys  
Building, Kowloon.  
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in My Road  
with every modern convenience, including  
English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot  
Water and Water Carriage System. A few  
Flats specially designed to accommodate three  
boarders at reasonable rentals. Immediate  
possession.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.  
Alderman Buildings  
[1006]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.  
No. 5, BURBOW'S STREET, WANCHAI.  
GODOWN.  
No. 12, BRACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
SHOP.  
No. 2 CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.  
KILLETTS CREST, 65, PEAK.  
"GLIMMER," No. 14, Parkland Road,  
Pe.  
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
No. 25, BELLELIOS TERRACE, with  
entrance on Connaught Road.  
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.  
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 61, PEAK.  
Unfurnished.  
No. 20, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—  
LINSTAD & DAVIS,  
and Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
[1872]



**FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT AT FANLING.****CHINESE CHILD KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED.**

An enquiry was held at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, by Mr. Hazeland, Coroner, into the circumstances surrounding the death of a six-year-old Chinese boy who was knocked down by a motor-car containing several Europeans, on September 30th, and died almost immediately as the result of very severe injuries to the head.

The jury was composed of Messrs. A. O. Lang, J. B. Seth and S. Baker.

The first witness was Mr. A. Turner, architect. He said that on September 30th, about 5 p.m., he was in a motor-car in company with Mr. G. C. Moxon and three ladies travelling from Au Tau to the Fanling Golf Club. They were approaching the ninth hole of the golf course when he noticed a small crowd of Chinese in front of the car. The driver sounded his horn, and then the crowd opened up, some going to the left and some to the right of the road. Witness then saw two small boys in front of the car after the crowd had dispersed. One of the boys, the smaller of the two, who was killed, started to go from left to right across the road, when he was caught by the other boy and dragged up the bank at the side of the road. As the car passed there was a bump, and Mr. Moxon exclaimed:—"Why, surely, we have hit that kid." The car was immediately stopped, and the occupants ran back and saw that the small boy had been struck. He had been picked up by the other Chinese, but was placed in the car, and witness and Mr. Moxon walked across the links with the other small boy. The boy who was knocked down was conveyed to the golf club house.

The Coroner.—Was he then alive or dead?—I should say he was probably dead; Mr. Moxon said he was not.

The Coroner.—Do you mean me to understand that you thought you had passed the boy?—Yes, we had passed him. He must have been struck by the side of the car in some way or other.

Inspector Garrad asked—Can you say how fast the car was going at the time?—It is a difficult thing to say, as we had no speedometer, but I do not think we were going at more than 15 miles an hour.

Did the driver reduce his speed when he saw the crowd of people?—Yes.

Mr. A. O. Lang asked—What distance were the two children from you when the horn was first sounded?—When the horn was sounded the people were 100 to 50 yards away, and they at once parted in all directions. The horn was also sounded when the car was a few yards from the children.

Mr. G. C. Moxon, broker, said he was with Mr. Turner in the car. They were bound for the Golf Club from Au Tau in a hired car. About 5 p.m. they had just passed Sir Robert Ho Tung's property when, about 100 yards ahead of them, a number of Chinese peasants, men, women, and children, were gathered. It was a straight piece of road, visible for quite a distance ahead of the car. The car was travelling, he should say, between 12 and 15 miles an hour. When the peasants first came into view, about 100 yards off, the driver sounded his horn—he (witness) was certain about that. The little crowd dispersed at the sounding of the horn, some going to the right and some to the left, and they were a bit "strung out." The most distant individuals from the car were two small boys, who were on the left of the road, one about ten years old and the other about six. When the car was about 30 yards distant from these boys the smaller of the two made as though he was about to run across the road in front of them, and the driver appeared to him to slacken up, at the same time sounding his horn. The elder of the two boys evidently saw the car coming down the road, and grabbed the smaller boy by the back of his coat and, apparently, dragged him into complete safety, well on to the bank of the roadway. Witness was himself relieved to see the child taken out of the way. The car then went on. The hood was up at the time, and just as they came abreast of the place where the two children had been there was "a nasty sort of snick on the left hand side of the car, which

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A REVENUE OFFICER.****VERDICT AND SENTENCE.**

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, two Chinese, Ma Yuk Shan and Chan Kwong Chak, were indicted for attempting to bribe John Charles Wildin, a Revenue Officer, by giving him two sums of money—\$500 and \$105—with a view to influencing his official conduct.

The case for the prosecution was that while Mr. Wildin and some assistants were in a house at No. 6, Wing Wo Street, searching for opium, they came across the prisoners in a cubicle at the back. One of the prisoners, getting Mr. Wildin to withdraw to a lobby, put \$105 in notes into his hand. Subsequently the same prisoner, after being absent a short time, returned with five \$100 notes and handed them to Mr. Wildin. About 110 tacks of dress opium and about 2lbs of loose opium were found in the house.

The defence was that the prisoners were ignorant of the presence of the opium in the house, and that their presence there was for the purpose of repaying a loan to the owner of the house.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" against the first prisoner and found the indictment proved against the second prisoner, who was accordingly sentenced to nine months' hard labour for offering bribes, and fined \$100, or three months' imprisonment, for being in possession of opium.

Mr. G. N. Orme (of the Attorney-General's department) prosecuted, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist), defended.

We all felt." The driver pulled up instantly, and stopped, as they afterwards saw, quite close to where the accident occurred. Witness said to Mr. Turner:—"I am afraid we have run over that child." Directly the car stopped, Mr. Turner, himself and the driver got out to see what had happened. A few yards behind them they saw the small boy being supported by the elder one. The small boy was bleeding profusely from the head and from the ankle. They picked him up, put him in the tonneau of the car, where he was attended by witness' shooting coolie, and the car was ordered to go slowly to the golf club house. Mr. Turner and witness ran across the golf course, taking with them the elder boy, and arrived at the club house a fraction before the car arrived. Witness asked if there was a doctor in the club house or playing golf, but there was not one about. He had the injured child taken out of the car, and carried into the club house, taking him upstairs into one of the cubicles. Sergt. Kerr, the caretaker of the club house, accompanied witness upstairs, the child was laid down, and they jointly examined him and came to the conclusion that he was dead, although witness thought he was living when he arrived at the club house.

Asked by the Coroner what, in his opinion, was the cause of the accident, Mr. Moxon said he thought the child was bowled over by the car, broke away from his brother, and blundered into the car. He had mentioned the hood being up, because that prevented the occupants of the car from seeing exactly what was happening. The car was running well in the middle of the road, and they just felt a "snick."

Dr. J. T. Smalley said that on the 1st inst. he saw the body of a Chinese boy, aged about six years. The cause of death was a multiple fracture of the vertex and base of the skull; the skull was badly smashed up. Being knocked over by a motor-car would have caused such injuries.

The deceased's little brother, aged eleven years, said the "motor-car came along and knocked my brother down." The boy also alleged that no horn was blown, and that he and his brother did not know the car was coming along.

At this juncture the Coroner said that the witness, in a previous statement to the police, said that his brother ran in front of the car, and he had evidently been put up to say what he had just said. He (the Coroner) did not think they need listen to any more evidence from the boy.

The driver of the car gave evidence hearing out the statements made by Mr. Turner and Mr. Moxon, and added that, in his opinion, the accident was caused by the boy becoming excited and not knowing exactly what to do. The speed of the car, before he saw the crowd, was between 12 and 15 miles an hour. After he saw the crowd the speed was reduced to between six and eight miles an hour. He was sure in his own mind that it was safe to pass the boys at the speed he was travelling.

The jury returned a verdict of "death from misadventure," and the Coroner remarked that he thoroughly agreed with the decision.

**SPORT.****GOLF.****WAYFOONG V. TAIKOO.**

On Sunday Wayfoong and Taikoo met each other at Fanling in a thirteen-a-side match. Wayfoong gained the victory more easily than was anticipated by their opponents, though many of the matches were of the grimmest and no quarter (point) was given for byes.

In spite of limbs which ached from an overdose of Aunt Sally, etc., at "Ye English Fayre," the golf was of a good standard, and a shining example was Thursday, who paralyzed his opponent by doing 16 consecutive holes in 71.

Dewar and Murray (celebrated "Brassie") were the respective captains of the sides, and the Taikoo skipper managed to defeat his opponent by a comfortable margin, chiefly owing to the fact that the latter did not produce the game he can.

In the afternoon matters were better as far as Taikoo were concerned, though they were unable to retrieve their losses.

Amongst the foursomes, that played by Stabb and Sandford against Edkins and Fisher resulted in being squared on the eighteenth green after a strenuous tussle.

The teams were the guests of Mr. Stabb at tiffin.

Two well-known opponents were discovered arguing golfing law with great perspicacity on opposite sides of the chasm guarding the "Gem," but from the result of the match the arguments advanced by the Taikoo jurists were not sufficient to affect the decision.

The detailed results of the matches are attached:—

SINGLES.	
WAYFOONG.	TAIKOO.
M. A. Murray.....	0 J. Dewar.....
H. C. Sandford.....	1 T. J. Fisher.....
A. C. Leith.....	1 A. B. Austin.....
H. E. Muriel.....	1 R. J. Rawlinson.....
D. M. Ross.....	0 G. K. Nuttall.....
A. G. Hegarty.....	2 J. W. Paton.....
R. P. Thursfield.....	14 W. C. Bond.....
G. B. Dunnett.....	0 D. Templeton.....
N. J. Stabb.....	1 G. T. Edkins.....
F. H. Thomas.....	2 J. R. Greaves.....
G. E. Towns.....	12 F. Austin.....
L. N. Murphy.....	1 G. A. Robinson.....
R. E. Sedgwick.....	12 C. E. Blason.....

FOURSOMES.	
Murray and Ross.....	0 Dewar and Nuttall.....
Leith and Muriel.....	11 Austin and Rawlinson.....
Stabb and Sandford.....	0 Edkins and Fisher.....
Hegarty and Dunnett.....	0 Paton and Templeton.....
Towns and Murphy.....	1 Austin and Robinson.....
Thursfield and Thomas.....	1 Bond and Greaves.....
Sedgwick.....	1 Blason.....

**HOCKEY.****NAVY v. 88th COMPANY R.G.A.**

These teams met at the Happy Valley yesterday in a friendly match. The sailors, unfortunately, had to commence with only ten players, but were at full strength before half-time. They commenced with a rush that looked like goals, but the soldiers got the ball away and Watson tried a shot. The Navy goalkeeper stopped it but did not clear, and Caple, rushing up, scrambled it through. Shortly afterwards Caple scored again for the 88th Company, and then Finn registered a goal for the Navy with a good shot. A dangerous run on the sailors' left wing was stopped by Lt. Wilkinson, and half-time arrived with the scores: Army, 2; Navy, 1.

In the second half nearly all the play was around the Navy goal, although the sailors occasionally broke away and worried the gunners' defence. Caple again scored for the 88th Company, with a shot that gave the goalkeeper no chance. "Sticks" at this period were very frequent. Smith and Caple each beat the Navy custodian with good shots, only to find that the whistle was blowing for "sticks" instead of a goal. Result: 88th Company R.G.A., 3; Navy, 1.

**HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.****ANNUAL MEETING.**

There was a satisfactory attendance of members of the Hongkong Football Club at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Offices last evening, when the annual meeting was held, over which Mr. A. T. Hamilton presided.

The annual report and statement of accounts, which have already been published, were unanimously adopted, on the proposition of Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Heggarty.

On the question of appointing a captain of the "Buzzer" team, Mr. Walker remarked that such an appointment was (Continued at foot of next column.)

**A SUBSTANTIAL CLAIM.**

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before the Pui-sue Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), Mr. D. Setna, who trades under the firm name of Setna & Co., at 34, Queen's Road, Central, brought an action to recover \$5,014.05 from Mr. Ham In Sun, of 44, Hollywood Road. The claim was for the balance of the price of goods sold to the defendant by plaintiff or, in the alternative, damages for the non-acceptance of the goods. There was no appearance for the defendant.

Mr. C. G. Albaster (instructed by Mr. Gardner) was counsel for the plaintiff and produced evidence to prove the debt, from which it appeared that, at the request of defendant, who was their comprador, plaintiffs purchased some yarn for defendant's own speculation in 1913. It was arranged that plaintiffs should sell the yarn on his account although the defendant was the real seller and would get brokerage plus any profit he made out of it.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

**FATHER SUES SON.**

At the Summary Court yesterday a father sued one of his sons through another son, acting as attorney. There was no appearance for the defence.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood, solicitor), stated that the plaintiff was a very old man named Tse Yui Kwe, of 64, Wellington Street, who sued through his son (Tse Ming Yui) for payment by the defendant, another son (Tse Tsung Hin), of a sum of \$120,000, money entrusted to the defendant as agent and trustee for the plaintiff, and also for an accounting of the interest received by the defendant in respect of that sum.

Evidence was given by the first-named son to the effect that in 1905 his father came with the defendant and instructed him (witness) to draw from several banks sums amounting in the aggregate to \$120,000. This money was drawn from the bank and handed, in the presence of witness, by the plaintiff to the defendant (along with a certain amount of gold leaf and a number of shares), upon trust, with special instructions to deposit the money with various banks in the Colony. This he did in his own name. In 1907 defendant handed back \$10,000 to the plaintiff, leaving \$110,000 still due. Various payments were made on account of interest, which would come out in the accounting.

Mr. Haywood proved the service of notice on the plaintiff that the case was to come up yesterday.

After hearing the evidence, judgment was given for the plaintiff, with costs.

really unnecessary, as the probability was that there would be no Rugby games this season. However, on the proposition of Mr. Heggarty, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. A. Rouse was unanimously elected Captain of the Rugby team for any games which may be played.

Mr. J. Stalker was unanimously appointed Captain of the Association team.

The other officials were: Treasurer—Mr. W. J. Morrison; Secretary—Mr. J. McL. Walker.

Rugby Committee:—Messrs. Heggarty, Woodhead and Kennedy.

Association Committee:—Messrs. Robinson, Hamilton and Chasels.

After a discussion it was decided to run one Association team only in the Hongkong and United Services Leagues, and to have a second team to play friendly fixtures to be arranged for by the Committee.

**ROLL OF HONOUR.**

The Chairman mentioned that during the past two years several of their members had fallen in the war, and it had been suggested that they should institute some roll of honour in memory of the fallen. He would be glad to receive suggestions on the matter.

It was subsequently decided that something should be done, but that the matter should be left open for a future occasion, when some opinion could be formed as to when the war would end.

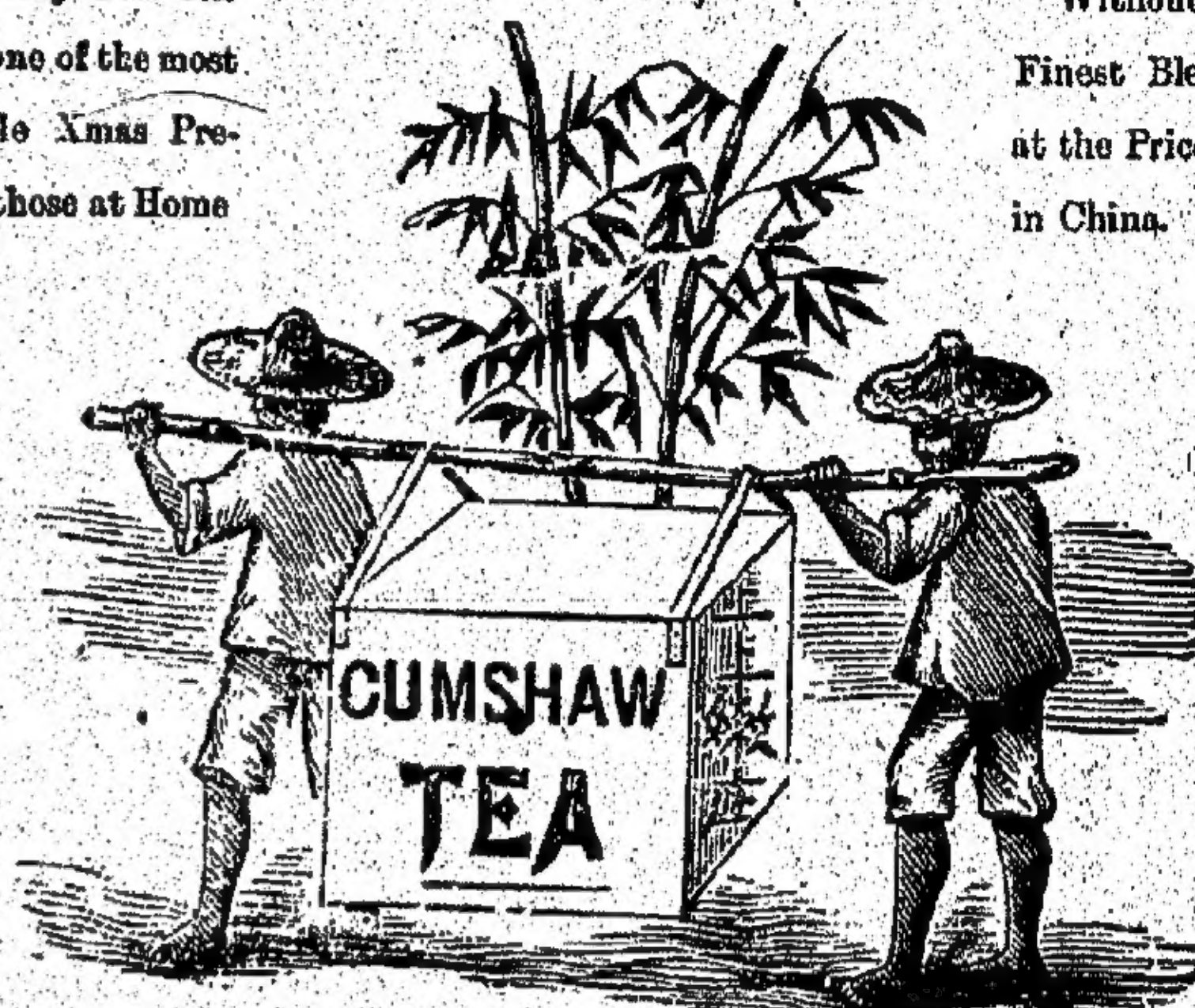
**FOOTBALL.****TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.**

Two good games in the 2nd Division, Hongkong League, should be witnessed to-day. "D" Coy. K.S.L.I. meet the Staff and Departments on the Military Ground at 4 p.m., and the 83rd and 88th Companies meet on the Navy Ground at the same time. In view of the excellent game which the 83rd Company played against the Navy on Saturday, the champions will have to go all the way to escape defeat.

**INTIMATIONS****LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.****ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THIS FINE SPECIALLY BLENDED NEW SEASON'S HANKOW TEA FOR XMAS 1916.**

A 5 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Xmas Presents to those at Home

Without doubt the Finest Blend of TEA at the Price to be had in China.



PRICES:—Including Freight, Duty, Delivery and Insurance to any address in the United Kingdom: Per 5 Catty Box, \$13.00.

**ACTIVE SERVICE PARCELS**

for the Expeditionary Forces in

FRANCE, MESOPOTAMIA, SALONICA, EGYPT, AFRICA, THE NORTH SEA, AND PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN GERMANY.

FOOD DELICACIES, SMOKING REQUISITES, AND CAMP COMFORTS. These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners-of-War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities.

POST EARLY TO ENSURE DELIVERY FOR XMAS. PACKED AND POSTED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE WAR AREA.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

THE FINEST HOUSEHOLD STORE IN THE EAST.

**A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.**

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

**V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.**

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

**A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.****THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.**

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

[1204-3]

**Wm. Powell Ltd**

TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

ARTISTIC FURNISHING FABRICS

AND

**WHITE ENAMELLED BEDROOM FURNITURE**

WITH

**RUGS TO MATCH.**

SEE WINDOW THIS WEEK.

[1277]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The List will be Closed on or before  
15th November, 1916.

### HONGKONG GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT. WAR LOAN OF 1916.

Issue of \$3,000,000 Hongkong  
Currency six per cent. Bonds to  
Bearer authorised by the War  
Loan Ordinance 1916.

### THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AS A WAR CONTRIBUTION FROM THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST  
OF THIS LOAN ARE GUARAN-  
TEED BY THE GOVERNMENT  
OF HONGKONG AND ARE  
SECURED BY THE  
REVENUES OF  
THE COLONY.

PRICE OF ISSUE \$100 PER CENT.

Interest payable—1st May and  
1st November.

First Coupon for full six months  
interest payable—1st May,  
1917.

Principal repayable at par on—  
1st November, 1928, or, at the  
option of the Government of  
Hongkong, principal may be  
wholly or partially repaid at  
any time after the fifth year  
by drawings of Bonds.

The HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION, Hong-  
kong, are instructed by the Govern-  
ment of Hongkong to invite  
subscriptions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in  
denominations of \$100, \$500,  
\$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, payable  
to Bearer with half-yearly interest  
coupons attached payable 1st May  
and 1st November, at the Office  
of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong.

The first coupon will be attached  
to Scrip Certificates, which will be  
exchanged later for definitive  
Bonds.

This loan will be free from any  
local taxation as regards both  
principal and interest.

Applications will be received by  
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION, Hong-  
kong, from whom the necessary  
printed forms can be obtained.  
Such applications must be for \$100  
or any multiple thereof and be  
accompanied by a deposit of 25  
per cent. of the amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in  
whole or in part, and in the event  
of partial allotment the surplus  
amount paid as deposit will be  
appropriated towards the payment  
of instalments due on allotment.

The Government has the right  
to refuse any application.

Payment will be required as follows, viz.—

25 per cent. on application.  
25 " " allotment (4th Dec., 1916).  
25 " " 20th December, 1916.  
25 " " 17th January, 1917.

In case of default in the pay-  
ment of any instalment at its due  
date, the deposit and instalments  
previously paid will be liable to  
forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates, with coupon  
attached for the first half-year's  
interest due on 1st May, 1917,  
will be issued after payment of the  
instalment due on allotment, and  
such certificates, when fully paid,  
will be exchangeable for Bonds  
when received. Notice will be  
given when Bonds are ready for  
delivery.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1916.  
[1504]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

ON THE MIDDLE LEVEL a FLAT of  
Two or Three Rooms. Furnished or  
Unfurnished with Kitchen and Servants'  
Quarters.  
Communicate with— "A. L."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
(1302)

## AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM NEW YORK.

## THE Steamship

"KARONGA."  
Captain J. B. Pattison, having arrived from the  
above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
informed that these goods are being landed at  
their risk into Ho's Wharf, Kowloon, and  
street at Consignees' risk and expense.  
All claims, claims and damaged goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
retained on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at  
10 A.M.  
All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN  
Days of the steamer's arrival here, after which  
date they cannot be recognised.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining  
undelivered after the 31st inst., will be subject  
to sale.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that  
they must produce an Import permit signed by  
the Superintendent of Imports and Exports,  
Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be  
countersigned.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1916. [1303]

## S.S. "ATLANTIQUE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in  
connection with above Steamers are hereby  
informed that their Goods with the exception  
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being  
landed and stored at their risk into the  
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of  
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be  
obtained immediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless  
intimation is received from the Consignees  
before Noon To-morrow, requesting it to be landed  
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after  
SATURDAY, the 25th Oct., at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.  
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before  
the 31st Oct., or they will not be recognised.  
All damaged packages will be examined on  
SATURDAY, the 25th Oct., at 10 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
P. THOMAS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1916. [1304]

LOST.  
A SILVER WRIST WATCH, made by  
Benson, London, on Saturday, at  
Murray Parade Ground. The finder will be  
rewarded on returning to  
F. SYME THOMSON,  
Care of DODWELL & Co., Ltd.  
[1305]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA  
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an  
INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per  
Share will be paid to all Shareholders on the  
Company's Register at 31st October, 1916.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th  
November, both days inclusive.  
Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the  
Hongkong Office, Queen's Buildings, on  
THURSDAY, 9th November, 1916.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1916. [1306]

## WANTED.

TWO EXPERIENCED OPERATORS to  
take charge of large drag line excavators  
in connection with Irrigation Works now  
under construction in Siam.  
Applications accompanied by copies of  
recent testimonials should be addressed to  
the Director General, Royal Irrigation  
Department, Bangkok, Siam, stating age,  
experience, salary required, and whether  
married or single.  
[1304]

## CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of Locomotives and  
Rolling Stock at the Terminal Stations  
at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all  
Trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED  
TENDERS which should be clearly marked  
"TENDER FOR THE SALE OF RE-  
FRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON  
THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY"  
will be received at the Head Office of the  
British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office  
of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau,  
until Noon of SATURDAY, November 4th.  
Forms of Tender and full particulars may  
be obtained at the Head Office of the British  
Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the  
Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept  
the highest or any tender.

R. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager,  
British Section.  
WEN TEE CHANG,  
Managing Director,  
Chinese Section.  
[1305]

## ULDERUP &amp; SCHLUTER

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in  
their claims to the Undersigned on or  
before TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1916.  
Dated the 27th September, 1916.  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,  
No. 19, Queen's Road Central,  
Liquidators. [1306]

## PORTHOOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 27th Oct.—  
1st Meeting of Licensing Board in  
Council Chamber.

Monday, 30th Oct.—  
1st Meeting of Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of  
Shareholders.

## INTIMATIONS

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND BANK  
COMPAGNIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any  
Persons or Firms having Claims  
against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA  
EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK COMPAGNIE  
are required to file same with the Liquidators  
on or before 31st October, 1916, after which  
date no claim will be recognized.  
BRADLEY & CO. LTD.,  
Liquidators.  
[1308]

## 6% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1916.

Price of Issue Frs. 87.50.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPEN  
on the 5th October, and Close on the  
30th of the same month.

The Bonds are issued in France, in  
multiples of Frs. 10,000 and upwards.  
Bills and bonds of the "National Defense"  
bought before the 1st October, 1916, are  
accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by the Hong-  
kong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine  
from date.  
Hongkong, 30th September, 1916. [1188]

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian  
desiring to leave the Colony should apply  
in writing for permission to do so to the Captain  
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least  
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,  
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and  
occupation of the applicant, and stating the  
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour  
of the train by which the applicant wishes to  
leave. Applicants should apply in person for  
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION  
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and  
3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
77

## JUST RECEIVED

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and  
VEGETABLE SEEDS.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET  
1213

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

B. popular English Manufacture.  
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED  
SHOT. From No. 10 to REGG. at \$5. 67 and  
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES  
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited  
WM. SCHMIDT & Co  
[1303]

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Custom Made in Various Shades.  
TELEPHONE 1219 588

## MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISRA

(Incorporated in Japan)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,  
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO,  
NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA,  
SHINNEW, KAMAYAMADA, BIRAI  
AND OTUBARI COALFIELDS.  
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—MAGASAKI, MOJI,  
KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTSU,  
MURAHARA, HAKODATE, KOBE,  
OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,  
MAGAOYA, TSUBUGA, VILADIVOSTOK,  
HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW  
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,  
HAIKOW and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."  
Codes:—A.L.B.C. 114. 1. Western Union  
and Bessley.

Agents:—  
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRANT & Co.  
SINGAPORE—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.  
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,  
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.  
For Particulars apply to—  
K. KATO, Manager,  
No. 2, Pender Street, Hongkong. [1318]

## PORTHOOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 27th Oct.—  
1st Meeting of Licensing Board in  
Council Chamber.

Monday, 30th Oct.—  
1st Meeting of Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of  
Shareholders.

## INTIMATION

## "THE ECONOMICAL TALCUM"

## WATSON'S

## GIANT

## LAVENDER

## TALCUM

A powder so pure, so soft and  
refreshing for the skin, and then

it is so delicately perfumed with  
the delightful odour of SWEET

LAVENDER. Send for the

GIANT size

1-LB. Talcum for \$1.00.

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of this, two of the railways named—the  
Fengcheng-Ninghsia and Ninghsia-Lan-  
chow lines—are purely strategic and can  
serve no commercial purpose. These two  
lines will make up almost half of the  
1,100 miles that are already projected,  
and they will certainly not be the easiest  
of construction. It is only fair to re-  
member that this arrangement was made  
in the days when the monarchist move-  
ment was at its height, but these lines  
form part of those chosen by the Chinese  
Government itself, and, though the  
American syndicate has rightly refused  
to allow the contract as a whole to be  
cancelled, we scarcely think it would re-  
fuse to allow the Chinese Government to  
modify its apportionment of the mileage  
that is reserved at its disposal. The  
institution of railway communication  
with the north-west has always had a  
fascination for the Chinese Government.  
It will be remembered that at the begin-  
ning of this year the Ministry of Com-  
munications announced its plans for  
extensive construction in Kansu and the  
New Dominion; in 1912 an agreement was  
signed for the construction of a line from  
Haichow to Lanchow and ultimately to  
Lii. The great amount of attention that  
is devoted to the question of providing  
railway communication with this remote  
corner probably sprang originally from the  
testamentary Memorial of Tso Tsung-  
rang, the suppressor of the Mahomedan  
rebellion in Kansu and Turkestan, in  
which he urged the necessity of China's  
adopting foreign methods and appliances,  
and especially railways. Unquestionably  
a railway to Kansu would be of immense  
assistance to the Government in main-  
taining order in that far spot and in  
checking disruptive tendencies in the New  
Dominion. It could never pay its way,  
however; it would be a constant source  
of expense and would do nothing to add  
to the sum total of the wealth of the  
country, so that it can only be regarded  
as a costly and unnecessary luxury. Nor  
can much be said in favour of the other  
lines. One of them, from Hengchow in  
Hunan to Nanning on the West River,  
will probably prove a sound undertaking,  
but we do not think much good is likely  
to result at present from a line across  
the island of Hainan, nor can we see  
any economic justification for the pro-  
posed Hangchow-Wenchow line. Hainan  
is certainly a rich and undeveloped  
island—the recent exportation of rubber  
gives some indication of its latent capab-  
ilities—but a railway cannot help much  
so long as there are no harbour facilities  
and ships have to anchor in the open  
sea, and for the present one or two good  
trunk roads would serve the purpose of  
the island as well as would a costly rail-  
way. The Hangchow-Wenchow line seems  
to have little to commend it. It will,  
apparently, not be a continuation of the  
Hangchow-Ningpo line, but will be a  
fresh system, passing through Kihwa in  
the centre of the province. It will be  
an expensive undertaking, and, though  
the Kihwa district is prosperous and  
would provide a fair amount of trade,  
we do not see that the line is likely to be  
very profitable, and there are many lines  
that should have priority over it. The  
remaining line, from Hengchow to  
Nanning, is certainly the one with the  
best prospects, though here, again, con-  
struction will be difficult. The line will  
form a valuable link between the Yang-  
tze and the West River; it will, by link-  
ing up the Canton-Hankow and Shensi-  
Singyi lines, form an essential part of  
the South China network. But, on the  
whole, it is difficult to congratulate the  
Chinese Government on the use it has  
made of the mileage placed at its dis-  
posal under the agreement. China's hope  
must be that the American contractors  
will show more consideration for her real  
needs than her own Government has done,  
and that they will lay out the balance  
of the mileage in lines that will be  
economically useful and not mere strate-  
gic assets.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Haz-  
land fined a Chinese \$15 for striking a  
Revenue Officer while in the discharge  
of his duty at Jardine's Wharf. The  
officer was attacked when he was about to  
search a boy who was in defendant's  
company.

The usual weekly prayer meeting in  
connection with the National Mission of  
Repentance and Hope will be held this  
evening at St. Paul's College at 5.30.  
The Bishop of the Diocese will conduct  
the meeting, and a short address will be  
given by Dr. Neville Bradley.

The following obtained 1st Class Certi-  
ficates of Education at a recent examina-  
tion held in the Colony:—Corpl. W. H.  
Thornton, R.G.A., Bdr. C. Wilson,  
R.G.A., Sergt. E. W. Overden, R.E.,  
Cpl. C. R. Heath, R.E., Spr. C. E.  
Millard, R.E., Qr.-Mr. Sergt. H. L.  
Thompson, R.A.M.C. Sgt. H. E. Strange,  
R.A.M.C., Pte. F. E. Lawrence,  
R.A.M.C., Sergt. J. H. Cooper, 4th  
K.S.L.I., and Pte. H. Hinchcliffe, 4th  
K.S.L.I.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the  
Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H.  
Kemp, moved for the admission to the  
Roll of Solicitors and Proctors of Mr.  
W. Lo, of the firm of Ewins & Needham,  
solicitors, Hongkong. Mr. Lo, he said,  
had been admitted a solicitor in the  
Supreme Court in England, and asked  
that he be exempted from the rule requir-  
ing four months' notice to the local  
Solicitors Society before enrolment. The  
Chief Justice granted the application and  
the exemption requested.

The attitude of the richa coolie on  
the "cunshaw" question was illustrated  
in a case which came before the Police  
Court yesterday morning. A coolie, who  
was charged with disorderly conduct,  
voluntarily attached himself to a richa  
and helped to push it. At the journey's  
end, on being handed 5 cents for his un-  
solicited services, he flew into a passion,  
caught the liver of the richa by the  
coat, and said: "If you can't afford to  
pay 'cunshaw' you ought not to ride in  
a richa." A fine of three dollars, or, in  
default, seven days' hard labour, was  
the penalty.

Subscriptions are invited by an ad-  
vertisement appearing in another column  
to the Hongkong Government six per  
cent. War Loan for three million  
dollars. Bonds will be issued in denomi-  
nations ranging from \$100 to \$10,000.  
Applications, which must be for \$100 or  
any multiple thereof, will be received by  
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking  
Corporation, and must be accompanied  
by a deposit of 25 per cent. of the amount  
applied for. The balance will be payable  
in three equal instalments, on December  
4th (the date of allotment), December  
20th, and January 17th next respectively.

LADY MAY'S "OUR DAY" ROSE  
FUND.

M. Gaston Moussion and Mme.  
Moussion ..... \$ 10.00  
Rev. F. Monnier ..... 10.00

Previously acknowledged ..... 7,582.50  
\$7,582.50

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic  
receipts for the week ending 21st October  
is as follows:—

Receipts for week Aggregate  
for 42 weeks.

This Year..... \$12,620 \$610,835

Last Year..... 10,288 462,582

Increase..... 2,332 148,253

## NEW DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

While Indians and Anzacs have been  
chasing Turks in the Sinai Peninsula an  
American archaeologist has unearthed an  
Egyptian ruin which recalls a very an-  
cient episode culminating in the cataclysm  
which overthrew "Bueiris and his Mem-  
phian chivalry" in the Red Sea. Dr.  
Fisher, in charge of the University of  
Philadelphia's archaeological work in  
Egypt, has uncovered the throne room in  
the palace of Menephtah, who is held by  
many authorities to have been the Pharaoh  
with whom Moses and Aaron had so many  
discussions on the subject of the libera-  
tion of their people. Assuming this to  
be the case, then the throne room in which  
the momentous dialogue took place was  
apparently 90 feet by 40 feet. Its pillars  
and joints were engraved and inlaid with  
gold, and it had magnificent columns  
elaborately carved. There is no absolute  
means of fixing the date, but there is  
every indication that the palace was built  
earlier than the thirteenth century B.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25TH OCTOBER, 1916.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN  
CHINA.

The economic development of China,  
and, in particular, the extension of her  
railway system, has been suspended since  
the outbreak of war, owing to the im-  
possibility of raising a foreign loan. It  
is, therefore, welcome news that the  
Government has concluded an agreement  
with an American firm for the construc-  
tion, under the contract system inaugu-  
rated in China by Messrs. Paulings, of  
2,000 miles of railway. None the less,  
even though we know it to be impossible,  
we cannot help feeling some regret that  
British capital has not some share in this  
enormous undertaking, which will almost  
double China's railway system, and will  
tend to give American machinery and  
products a preponderance of popularity  
in the industrial world of China. But  
we would far rather see railways con-  
structed by American capital than not  
at all, and we can hope to derive no  
small benefit ourselves from the increased  
trade which must follow the opening up  
of China on so extensive a scale. What  
we really regret is that the American  
firm was not given a free choice of lines  
to be built, and that the Chinese Govern-  
ment has insisted on selecting itself a  
large proportion of the lines to be con-  
structed, and has made a bad choice. In  
China's present financial difficulties, she  
can no more afford to build costly strate-  
gic railways than she can afford to lay  
down Dreadnoughts; the first essential  
with every railway she builds is that it  
should promise to be self-supporting and  
also that, by tapping districts whose  
trade possibilities have not hitherto been  
able to develop for lack of facilities of  
transport, it should help to open up the  
country and increase its trade. In spite



# THE WAR.

## CONTINUED PROGRESS ON WESTERN FRONT.

SANGUINARY AND CRITICAL FIGHTING IN DOBRUDJA.

GERMAN'S CLAIM CONSTANZA.

"FRIGHTFULNESS" AT MARGATE.

DUTCH STEAMER FLYING GERMAN FLAG.

MORE SUBMARINING.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH ACTIVITIES.

ESTABLISHING THEIR POSITION.

LONDON, October 23rd.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—During the night there has been considerable enemy shelling between Lesars and Gueudecourt.

Our troops occupy the rear lip of two mine craters formed by the enemy yesterday at the Bluff, and are satisfactorily establishing their positions.

#### ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, October 23rd.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—In the afternoon on our right front, south of the Ancre, our line was advanced east of Gueudecourt and Lea Bouafs, and we captured over a thousand yards of enemy trenches.

Our front in the neighbourhood of Lesars was heavily shelled. The enemy, massed for an attack south of Grandcourt, but our artillery put a stop to the operation.

The enemy attempted two raids at Gourmecourt last night. We stopped one, inflicting heavy casualties. The second penetrated to our outpost lines, but by counter-attack we promptly drove them back.

#### TRANSPORTATION APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, October 23rd.

General Sir Douglas Haig has appointed Sir Eric Geddes as Inspector-General of Transportation.

#### EFFECTIVE AIR BOMBING.

LONDON, October 24th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a further *communiqué* says:—We had 66 further prisoners from the Schwaben Redoubt fighting.

Our aeroplanes yesterday bombed two railway stations behind the enemy lines. A moving train was hit and much damage was done to buildings and rolling stock.

Seven enemy machines were brought down and many others forced to land damaged. Eight of our machines have not returned.

#### FRENCH RUSH A RIDGE.

PARIS, October 23rd.

A *communiqué* states:—We have carried the whole of ridge 128, to the west of Sully-Sailliel.

#### APPRECIABLE PROGRESS AND LIVELY FIGHTING.

PARIS, October 24th.

An official *communiqué* states:—North of the Somme we have made progress north-east of Morval. South of the Somme there has been particularly lively fighting in the region of Chaulnes Wood. We captured 50 prisoners yesterday north-west of Sully-Sailliel. Everywhere else is quiet.

German aeroplanes bombed Nancy in the morning. There were no casualties and only slight damage.

#### AIR ACTIVITIES.

PARIS, October 23rd.

Since Saturday we have captured 450 prisoners in the Chaulnes sector.

German aeroplanes were felled on the Somme and three were forced to descend damaged.

French aeroplanes bombed blast furnaces north of Metz and railway stations at Metz and elsewhere, an ammunition dump at Monsen-Chance and on the Somme, and factories at Bombach.

### THE BALKANS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ON THE ROUMANIAN FRONT.

A STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A Russian *communiqué* states:—Under continuing pressure by the enemy, the Russo-Roumanians are retiring in the Dobrudja, but are stubbornly resisting. Stubborn battles continue on the western frontier in Moldavia, successfully for the Roumanians.

The enemy has been compelled to retire slightly in the Trotus, Otus and Slonic valleys.

#### ENEMY EFFORTS EFFECTIVELY REPELLED.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A Roumanian *communiqué* says:—Referring to the northern and north-eastern fronts all enemy attempts to debouch from the Uzul Valley into the Otus and Slonic Valleys have been sanguinarily repelled.

We repulsed most violent attacks at Predeal.

We recaptured Prisacai, taking prisoners and machine guns.

There have been numerous attacks and counter-attacks on our left, where we have retained our position.

We have repelled attacks in the region of Orsova.

#### THE GREEK CRISIS.

ULTIMATUM BY M. VENIZELOS.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent at Rome states that M. Venizelos has sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding immediate evacuation of East Macedonia.

#### DOBRUDJA FIGHTING.

SANGUINARY AND RELENTLESS.

PETROGRAD, October 24th.

12.10 a.m.

The fighting in Dobrudja has been of the most sanguinary and relentless character, especially where Russians and Serbs were pitted against Turks and Bulgarians. It seems that the offensive was taken by either side alternately.

Newspapers estimate that the enemy's object in Dobrudja is primarily demonstrative, with the intention of preventing the Russians assisting the Roumanians in Transylvania, also relieving pressure on the Russian south-western front, perhaps causing withdrawal of part of the Russian forces in the Briezen-Sokal-Vladix-Mir-Volymok-Kovel region.

An enemy decisive offensive against General Brusiloff is anticipated.

#### ROUMANIAN RETIREMENT.

LONDON, October 23rd.

To-day's Roumanian *communiqué* says:—In Dobrudja the fighting continues with violence.

Our troops retired immediately to the south of the Cernavoda-Constanza railway.

#### A GERMAN CLAIM.

AMSTERDAM, October 23rd.

A German *communiqué* claims the occupation of Constanza.

[Constanza is a seaport in the Dobrudja, standing on the Black Sea at the end of Trajan's Wall, and of the railway to Tebernavoda. It has a population of 13,000 or 14,000 inhabitants.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### RESERVISTS RUN RIOT.

ATHENS, October 24th.

A group of Reservists entered a café and destroyed a portrait of M. Venizelos, and badly injured the proprietor with sticks. Up to the present there have been no arrests.

#### BRILLIANT SERBIAN VICTORY.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

SALONIKA, October 23rd.

A French official *communiqué* states that large forces of Bulgarians violently counter-attacked the Serbians in the loop at Cerna on the 19th instant. The fighting lasted the whole day and was of a most desperate character. It ended in the complete success of the Serbians, who drove the enemy back everywhere with the heaviest losses.

#### RAIN IMPEDES BRITISH.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A British official report states:—Rain is still impeding operations on the Struma front. There are no important operations recorded on the Doiran front.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### MORE VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The Dutch vessel *Fortuna* and the Danish steamer *Hebe* have been sunk. It is feared that sixteen of the crew of the *Fortuna* have been drowned.

The Donaldson liner *Cahotin* is also believed to have been sunk.

The following vessels have also been sunk:—*Rabbi*, *Risay* and *Draft* (Norwegian); *Arvi* and *George M. Embiricos* (Greek); a Danish schooner and a Swedish barquentine.

Twelve members of the crew of the *George M. Embiricos* are missing.

#### LATER.

Additional sinkings reported are:—*Steamers Haguenot, Marchioness*, and *Duke Chiburn* (British) from Athens; *Dido*, *Farther*, *Rocnang* (Norwegian); *Alfild* (Swedish); and several British, Norwegian and Swedish sailing vessels.

#### DUTCH STEAMER FLYING GERMAN FLAG.

YNUIDEN, October 23rd.

A transpires that the Dutch steamer *Caledonia*, with a cargo of copper ore, is lying at Zeebrugge, flying the German flag.

#### AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### AIR RAID ON MARGATE.

ENEMY AEROPLANE DROPS THREE BOMBS.

It is officially announced that a hostile aeroplane dropped three bombs on Margate this morning.

A hotel was slightly damaged and a man and woman were slightly injured. British aeroplanes pursued the raider, which made off in a south-easterly direction.

#### ZEPPELIN OVER GORINCHEM.

AMSTERDAM, October 23rd.

The *Handelsblad* reports that a Zeppelin dropped a bomb near Gorinchem, making a deep hole in the road.

#### EGYPT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, October 23rd.

An official message says:—On the 20th and 21st instant, on our western frontier our camel corps with armoured cars successfully swept the Dakbla Oasis to the western edge, taking 125 prisoners. A similar operation in the Bahari Oasis resulted in the capture of 50 prisoners and a quantity of prisoners, arms and ammunition.

#### OBITUARY.

SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM.

LONDON, October 24th.

The death is announced of Sir Joseph Beecham, manufacturer and philanthropist. Deceased was proprietor of the Aldwych Theatre. He was in his 68th year, and was the father of Sir Thomas Beecham, the famous conductor.

### GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### VISCOUNT GREY AND PEACE TERMS.

ALLIES MUST INSIST ON GUARANTEES.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Viscount Grey, speaking at a luncheon given to the Foreign Press Association, which was attended by Ambassadors and Ministers of all the Allies, said the recent speeches of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and M. Briand, conveyed the views of all the Allies. The cause of the war must not be forgotten in considering peace terms. German Statesmen were talking of guarantees, but Germany had forced the war upon the Allies, and therefore the Allies must insist on guarantees. Knowing the terrible character of war, we were determined that it should not end till it was guaranteed that future generations would not be subjected to such a terrible trial.

Lord Grey proceeded:—We are putting the best lifeblood of the nation into the struggle side by side with our Allies. Our cause is one. We stand or fall together. Germany is doing her best to separate us, but we are fully resolved to go through together to the end. The memories of our joint sufferings and courage will be a perpetual bond of alliance and sympathy after the war.

#### A WORD TO NEUTRAL NATIONS.

Referring to President Wilson's advocacy that neutrals should participate in securing peace in the future, Lord Grey said that in order to make that proposition effective the neutral nations must be prepared to use force to compel observance of treaties to keep the peace. We must also come to an agreement after the war regarding the methods under which war should be conducted. Germany had been guilty of more terrible anarchy than the world had ever known. She had broken down all the barriers which ancient civilisation had created in order to keep the horrors of war within range. Neutral nations must see that something was done to ensure that the rules of warfare—if there must be warfare—were kept in future and that science was not misused for the destruction of mankind.

He concluded:—There must be no end to this war—no peace—excepting a peace which will ensure the nations of Europe freedom from Prussian militarism. We are determined to continue to make sacrifices until we have secured the future peace of the whole continent of Europe, so that the sacrifices already made shall not have been in vain. (Loud cheers.)

#### AUSTRIAN PREMIER'S ASSASSINATION.

AUSTRO-GERMAN COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, October 23rd.

Socialist circles regard Stuergh's assassination as the outcome of persistent refusal to re-establish Parliamentary Government in Austria. It is noted that last Friday an influentially convened meeting for the purpose of agitating for this reform was prohibited, although 15,000 had been invited and Parliamentarians had promised to speak.

Austro-German comment shows remarkable anxiety to create the impression that the deed was not due to political motives.

#### KING ALBERT'S DENTIST.

SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

AMSTERDAM, October 23rd.

A Sexagenarian Englishman, Dr. Bull, who acted as dentist to King Albert, has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude. It is believed that he was charged with assisting British military refugees.

#### MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

"DAILY MAIL" CRITICISM.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The *Daily Mail's* political correspondent severely criticises the conduct of the Mesopotamia Commission, especially for not calling Major General Creagh and Col. Crewe.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE NEW JUTE SCHEME.

"TIMES" CRITICISM.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The *Times* states that the London jute firms declare that the provision in the new scheme whereby Indian houses are called upon to make good depreciation occurring in transit to England will certainly entail loss, as there would be no margin of profit to cover inevitable depreciation at home. The opinion is that a better plan would have been to call off the whole scheme and the Government take up the buying.

#### ONTARIO'S "OUR DAY."

LONDON, October 23rd.

Ontario has given a quarter of a million sterling to the Red Cross Fund.

#### "SLIGHTLY DAMAGED" CRUISER.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, October 23rd.

A Berlin semi-official report states that the small cruiser *Muenchen*, slightly damaged by a British submarine on 19th October, has returned to harbour.

#### TROUBLES IN BULGARIAN CAPITAL.

POLITICIANS SENTENCED.

AMSTERDAM, October 23rd.

A Sofia telegram says that M. Ghendieff's brother and his father-in-law, (the Leader of the Agricultural Party) and others have been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for receiving and distributing 24,000,000 francs, alleged to have come from a foreign source to be used against the Government.

[M. Ghendieff is the pro-Allied Minister who was reported yesterday as having been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for alleged high treason.]

#### ANKOBER OCCUPIED.

ROME, October 23rd.

The forces of General Rasmikhael (who is Lidjassu's father) occupied Ankober, 80 miles north-east of Addisababa, on the 17th inst. Fighting continues.

#### "ENOCH ARDEN" OF THE WAR.

HUSBANDS RETURN TO FIND "WIDOWS" REMARRIED.

There is a notable multiplication of domestic dramas of the type familiar to us through Tennyson's *Enoch Arden*, and to the French in Balzac's *Colonel Chabert*, who, lost on a Napoleonic battlefield, returned home to find his wife remarried to a nobleman of the Restoration.

Thus, a Madame D—, of Arras, was informed at the beginning of the war that her husband had been killed. Remarking to Paris she waited some months, and then married her brother-in-law. The household is now expecting a child, and the first husband is on his way back from Germany.

M. Charles le Goffic cites other cases in the *Liberte*.

In a small commune near the Channel two soldiers' wives remarried in this way. The death of their first husbands was registered, and all the papers were in order. But these husbands reappeared one fine morning, both of them with amputated limbs.

More curious is the tale of the Breton soldier, whose arm, cut off by a shell, was found on the battlefield, while the rest of him had disappeared. As the arm carried the identification plate, its owner was reported dead. The wife received a certificate to this effect, and was permitted to remarry. The first husband, however, proves to be alive, and inclined to insist on his rights.

But the most unfortunate of these tragic misadventures was found in Switzerland recently, in one of the parties of seriously wounded soldiers returned from Germany. A French visitor stopped before an unfortunate fellow whose face was so disfigured as to seem no longer human. He asked if he could do anything for the sufferer, if he could seek his family and tell them.

"Useless," was the reply. "He is dead."

The soldier had risen to the heroic delusion of deciding that, rather than leaving his wife to live alone, he would leave them to believe him dead.

There is a ray of light in this case, for the surgeons hold out hope of a great improvement, and if it is accomplished their patient will give up his name and come to life again. "But perhaps," adds M. le Goffic, "it may be then too late."

This is no question of a few curious disasters. It is said with some show of authority that there are 70,000 French prisoners in Germany who have not been able to communicate with their families. The French law requires ten months of widowhood before remarriage. The question is being asked whether this delay should not be extended, and Master Henri Robert, the eminent pleader, is one of those who think that soldiers' wives should not remarry before the end of the war.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### "OUR DAY" AT CANTON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I ask you to publish the following in connection with your article in "Our Day on Shamoon?"

The raffles were superintended by Mrs. Eger and Mrs. Kitching (member of Ladies' Committee), not by the Tung Shan Ladies; the Brain Tab by Mesdames H. P. Harris, Smith and Watson, all of Tung Shan, the "tea room" by Mesdames Eyles, Holton, Sutton, Reynolds, and White. The thanks of the Committee are due to the Victoria Hotel, Shamoon, for very kindly lending crockery for the tea. The Bank of Taiwan subscribed \$10. Thanking you in anticipation,—I am, yours faithfully,

C. M. FORBES  
(Hon. Sec. to the Ladies Committee).  
23rd October, 1918.

#### DISINFECTANTS AT THE G. C. H.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In view of H.E. the Governor's emphatic statement at the last meeting of the Legislative Council that the minutest investigation has failed to reveal any signs of omission in the manner of the administration of disinfectants at the Government Civil Hospital, the following facts may, perhaps, prove of interest to him in his further investigations:—

In 1913 the contract for the Hospital washing was given to the Eyre Refuge, and during that year there was little to complain of except the high pressure at which the work had to be done, the washing having to be fetched and returned to the Hospital in a limited number of hours.

In the Spring and Summer of 1914, however, much trouble was caused at the Refuge by the quantity of vermin in the clothes which came from the Hospital. We learned from various sources that such a condition was due to the curtailed and sparing use of carbolic or other disinfectants, necessary to keep the floors and the wards in a sanitary condition.

Complaints were made to the Hospital authorities at the time, and the matter would have been brought to the attention of the Government if the War had not, shortly after, led to the termination of the contract.

As to the condition of the washing received from the Hospital, I speak from personal knowledge and observation.—Yours sincerely,

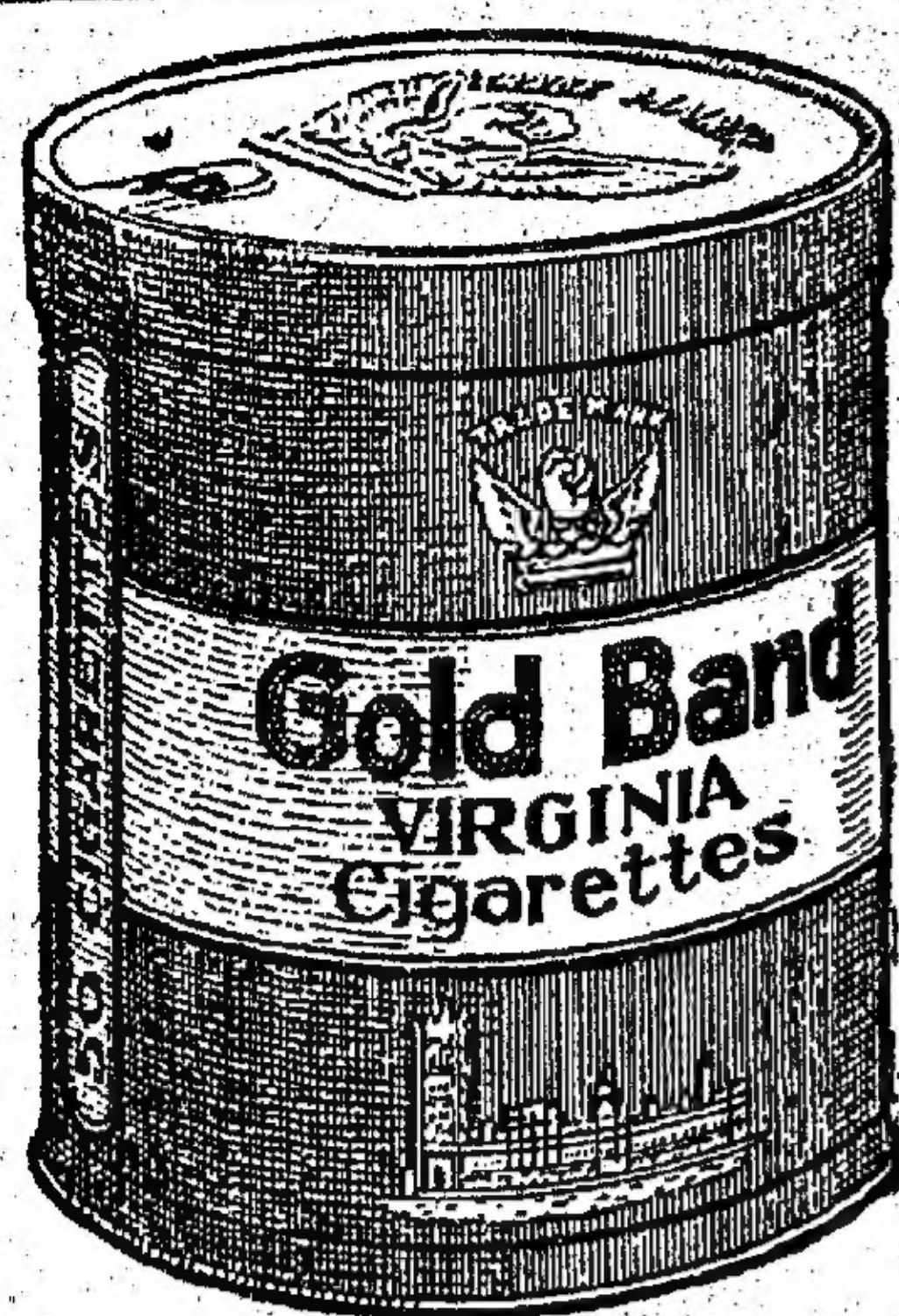
#### FACTS NOT FIGURES.

DRINK, TOBACCO AND CANCER.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANALYSIS.

An analysis of the habits of the 135 men and 77 women who died from cancer in Woolwich last year has been made by the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough (Dr. S. Davies). Cancerous persons, he says, included 32 per cent. of excessive alcohol users and 41 per cent. of excessive smokers. Non-cancerous persons living to a greater age had 14 per cent. of excessive alcohol users and 16 per cent. of excessive smokers. In other words, the percentage of excessive alcohol drinkers and large smokers among those dying from cancer was more than twice as high as among other persons. "These differences," Dr. Davies continues, "are still more marked if only those who died from cancer of the mouth and throat are considered. Of 68 persons who died from cancer of the lips, tongue, jaws, larynx, oesophagus, and cervical glands, 46 per cent. took alcohol excessively, while 75 per cent. smoked excessively. Twenty-three of the 61 smoker patients smoked chiefly clay pipes, 15 a briar or other form of pipe, and 40 smokers ate clay and sometimes ate briar, two cigarettes, and two cigars. There were only four out of the 21 cases of cancer of the mouth or tongue in which the patients were not smokers. It would appear that both alcohol and smoking (especially alcohol) have some general effect in promoting cancer, but chiefly exert their injurious influence locally. Of the 64 cases of cancer of the mouth and throat 18 (or 28 per cent.) were excessive tea drinkers. Tea drinking does not seem to be specially injurious locally or generally as far as cancer is concerned. If the injurious effect of smoking were chiefly due to the local effect of heat one would have expected excessive drinking of hot tea to have had a similar bad result. In 43 cases of cancer of the stomach 15 (or 35 per cent.) drank excessively, 18 (or 42 per cent.) were large eaters, and 11 (or 26 per cent.) were large meat eaters.



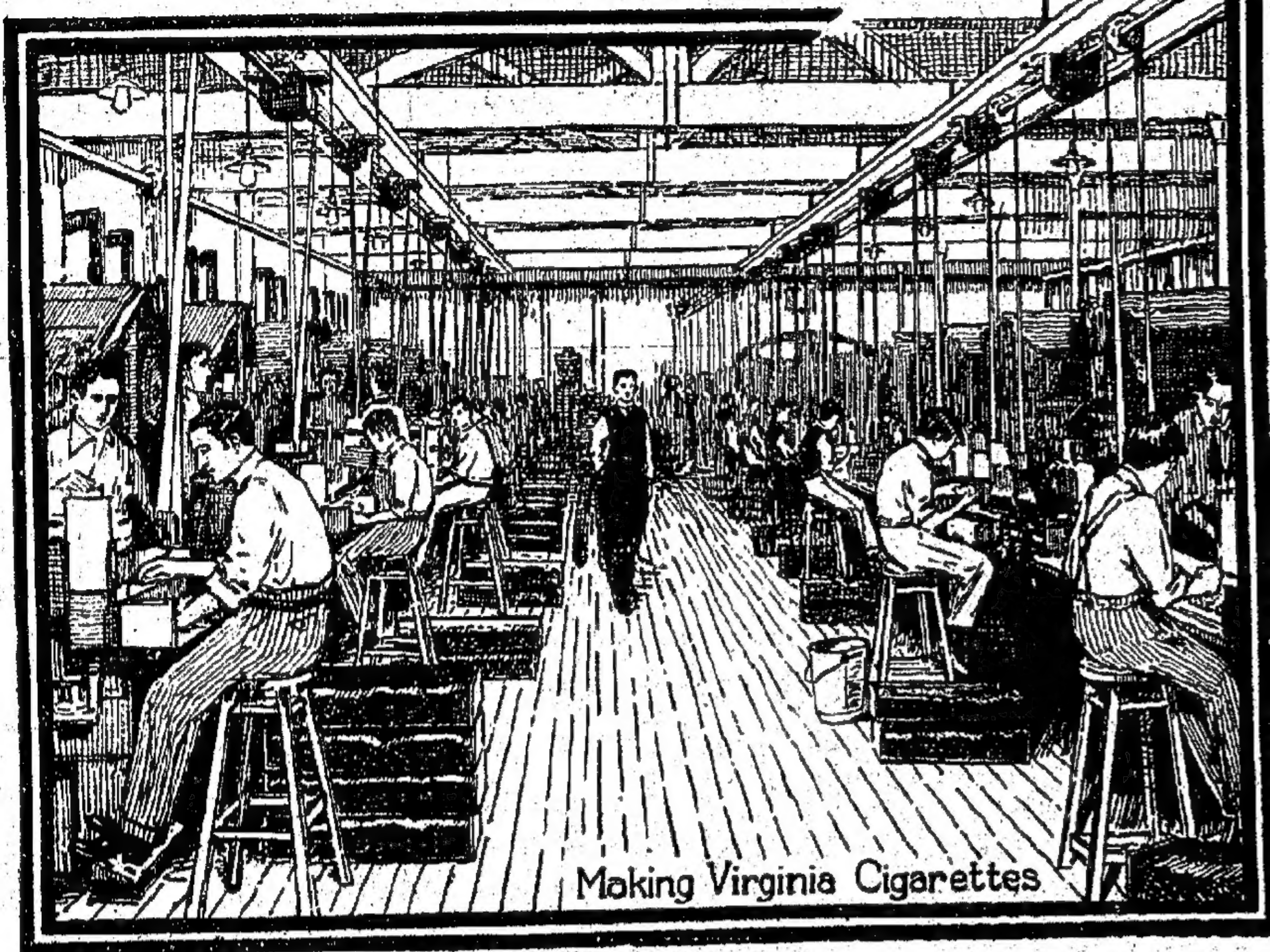


## "Gold Band" CIGARETTES

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## HUNTING THE HUNS.

### DOINGS OF THE NEW BRITISH ARMoured CARS.

The utmost interest and satisfaction have been aroused (our London Correspondent writes) by the unexpected appearance of the new British armoured cars on the western front. All accounts go to show that not only are they effective from a military standpoint, but they have created panic among the enemy.

Any description of the cars in detail is not permissible for obvious reasons. But they have been likened to steel monitors "as big as the ground floor of a London house," to "moving forts," to "penetrating Dreadnoughts"—and many other things. The army has nicknamed them "Tanks." One fact, however, is established—they can go over trenches, knock down walls and climb across the debris, squash dug-outs as a steam roller would flatten out a wasp's nest, and are impervious to any fire short of a direct hit by a big gun.

The Times Special Correspondent writing on the cars says:—

"Two days before they were used in the present advance (the capture of the German third line on September 15th-16th) I had an opportunity to see a lot of them—a whole herd—where they were resting before their first experience of real war. It was as incredible as a nightmare or one of Jules Verne's most fantastic imaginings. A slight hollow, a few acres in extent, in a level plain was full of the monsters, like cows in a meadow—huge shapeless hulks, resembling nothing else that was ever seen on earth, which wandered hither and thither like some vast antediluvian brutes which Nature had made and forgotten. Painted in venomous reptilian colours, which made them admirably invisible against the dun background of dry autumn grass and bare soil, they were inexplicably suggestive of living things—hybrids between Behemoth and the Chimera, toad-salamanders, ebid-nadragons—anything you please, which is mythical and fantastic.

"I was permitted to go inside one of the beasts and inspect its vitals in all their incredible details; and I watched the great things manoeuvre about the field, grotesque and unspookable; and at each new antic which they performed, each new capacity which they developed, one could do nothing but sit down and laugh till one's sides ached. Were they only a preposterous joke or were they a serious contribution to modern warfare? It was impossible to make up one's mind. But that they were appalling and hideous was certain as one saw them in the gathering dusk wheel off and on, falling into single file, heave their huge bodies one by one up the sides of the hollow, and then go shouldering off outlined against the skyline, like a great string of mammoths, to take up their positions in the battle front.

"We know now and the Germans know, that as a contribution to modern warfare they have proved themselves very serious indeed. Some of the officer prisoners really get angry on the subject, as if they had never heard of poisonous gases or Flammenwerfer or dropping bombs on open towns and shelling sea-side resorts, so exquisite is the German sense of humour.

"Some few met with mishaps: that was inevitable. Others exceeded expectations. There were joyous stories told early in the fight brought in by armoured cars who had seen the individual monsters waddling over the shell-torn ground in the open far from our front line and in advance of the infantry who were busy cleaning up the trenches in the rear. One was reported rolling majestically and alone down the empty main street of Elers long before the place was ours. Others, displaying large signs, 'Great German Defeat! Special Extra!' led our men victoriously into Martinpuich. Another seems to have gone unaccompanied into a certain sugar factory by Courcellette, which was known to be strongly fortified, and simply terrorized it—not an eagle, but a plesiosaurus, in a dovecoat. In reducing the objectionable strong points about High Wood they were invaluable, and one wounded sergeant to whom I spoke told ecstatic stories of the way in which one mastodon just butted into the remaining tree trunks there and crashed them down on top of the defenders of the stronghold.

"Of course, they are only an experiment; but on their first day they justified themselves completely. In one short hour they did more military service, killed more enemy in uniform, and had a greater influence on the war than all the Zeppelins have ever done.

A French liaison officer, who acts as a link between the British and French armies, told Reuter's correspondent with huge glee of the consternation which spread among the Germans when these sinister flat-footed monsters, advanced spouting flames from every side, and careless alike of rifle and machine-gun fire right up to and over the barbed-wire entanglements, crushing everything before them, seeking out and making the advance of the German reinforcements through their communication trenches impossible by enflaming fire and holding up terrified bands of Germans eager to flee.

This expression of opinion is confirmed by the correspondent of the *Liberte* on the Somme front, who says: "At the precise moment when the bombardment stopped the Germans had the surprise of seeing advance in front of the waves of assaulting troops enormous steel monsters, from which spurted a continuous fire of great violence. One would have described them as gigantic infernal machines. Their front, which was shaped like a ram, smashed down every obstacle.

"The heavy automobiles bounded across the overturned and uneven ground breaking through the barbed wire and jumping the trenches." The paper adds that in the German ranks there was mad terror, the enemy falling back abandoning arms, ammunition and equipment.

Reuter's Special Correspondent, at British Headquarters says the first of the ponderous machines to sail solemnly into Flanders bore a newspaper placard on its side with the legend "Great Hun Defeat—Extra Special Edition." This particular car won its laurels by putting a battery and a half of field guns out of action.

Another of these wonderful machines after pausing to clear out a couple of enemy trenches, was approached by a large party of Boches, demonstratively anxious to capitulate. Indeed, they were apparently a little too demonstrative, for they were not at first understood. "We cried out 'Kamerad pardon,'" said a prisoner, "but the great ugly things went on spitting bullets at us." Needless to say, Reuter's Correspondent adds, our men are vastly "bucked" by these latest additions to their fighting strength.

One of the "tanks," rumbled up to the entrance of a strongly fortified sugar refinery—a perfect nest of machine-guns—coughing bullets as it came, burst open the barricaded door, scattering sandbags like feathers in a chicken fight, and got in among the machine-gunners. Not long afterwards there fell a hush, upon which our infantry marched in and took undisputed possession of the place; whilst the ungainly machine—named by the Tommies "Creme de Menthe" and a "Flagship" at that—was clumsily bumping its way out again to go and do more mischief amongst the Boches' impregnable defences.

—LIKE PREHISTORIC MONSTERS.—

Mr. Philip Gibbs has some fine talk in the *Chronicle* and the *Telegraph* about the "tanks." He declares that the official description of them as "the heavily armoured motor machine-guns of a new style," mentioned already in the official bulletin, is a dull one compared with all the rich and rare qualities which belong to these extraordinary vehicles. The secret of them was kept for months jealously and nobly. It was only a few days ago that it was whispered to me.

"Like prehistoric monsters. You know, the old ichthyosaurs," said the officer. I told him he was pulling my leg. "But it's a fact, man!" He breathed hard, and laughed in a queer way at some enormous comicality. "They cut up houses and put the refuse under their bellies. Walk right over 'em!"

I knew this man was a truthful and simple soul, and yet could not believe. "They knock down trees like matchsticks," he said, staring at me with shining eyes. "They go clean through a wood!"

"And anything else?" I asked, enjoying what I thought was a new sense of humour. "Everything else," he said earnestly. "They take ditches like kangaroos. They simply love shell-craters! Laugh at 'em!"

It appeared also that they were proof against rifle bullets, machine-gun bullets, bombs, shell-splinters. Just shrugged their shoulders and passed on. Nothing but a direct hit from a fair-sized shell would do them any harm.

"But what's the name of these mythical monsters?" I asked, not believing a word of it. He said "Hush!" Other people said "Hush!" I was in a remote way. And since then I have heard that one name for them is the "Hush-hush." But their real name is Tanks.

For they are real, and I have seen them, and walked round them, and got inside their bodies and looked at their mysterious movements. I came across a herd of them in a field, and, like the countrymen who first saw a giraffe, said "Hell! I don't believe it." Then I sat down on the grass and laughed until the tears came into my eyes. (In war one has a funny sense of humour.) For they were monstrously comical, like loads of vast size emerging from the primal slime in the twilight of the world's dawn.

"THEY LOVE TREES."

The skippers of one of them introduced me to them. "I felt awfully bucked," said the young officer (who is about 5ft. high), "when my beauty ate up her first house. But I was sorry for the house, which was quite a good one."

"And how about trees?" I asked. "They simply love trees," he answered. When our soldiers first saw these strange creatures lolloping along the roads and over old battlefields, taking trenches on the way, they shouted and cheered wildly, and laughed for a day afterwards. And yesterday the troops got out of their trenches laughing and shouting and cheering again because the Tanks had gone on ahead and were scattering the Germans dreadfully while they moved over the enemy's trenches, and poured out fire on every side.

Mr. Beach Thomas says the moonlight transformed the "armoured cars" into fantastic monsters. "Autos blindes" is the French term. To watch one crawling round a battered wood in the half-light was to think of "the Jabberwock with eyes of flame," who "Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,"

And bubbled as it came."

Though now the sun was near the edge of our world, though moonlight and sunlight struggled to give distinctness to the world, the enemy ill-distinguished the guise of these iron monsters, which in truth amused our men rather than encouraged them. They were a jest, cheering hearts, possibly, faithful creatures, but no rival to the bayonet.

"IMPERTINENCE."

One German officer I met said it was "an impertinence" to use them; and some of the German soldiers regarded

## VOLUNTEERS AT HOME.

### RATION ALLOWANCE AND FREE TRAVELLING WARRANTS.

Since the Imperial Government invited offers of service from the Volunteer Corps, the services of 247 infantry battalions have been accepted by the King. Every county in England, as well as many of those of Scotland and Wales, is represented in the list, says an official announcement, and further offers are still being received.

All British subjects over 17 years of age, not actually serving with the Colours, are eligible for enrolment in the Volunteer Force, and it is especially desirable that those not engaged on important war work and physically capable of rendering useful service should come forward for enrolment.

There are certain classes of men employed in munition works, on railways and Department department whose civil work in connection with the war is of such importance that they would serve their country better, in the event of attempted invasion by remaining at their ordinary duties. Such men may be able, however, to give useful service in the Volunteer Force prior to the occurrence of that emergency, and they will be placed on enrolment in a special section, and not called out with the main body of Volunteers.

Special constables may enrol in Volunteer corps. All enrolled Volunteers must, however, be regarded as at the disposal of the military authorities when the force is called out.

The Volunteers can only be called out for actual service if and when it becomes necessary for the purpose of repelling the enemy in the event of an invasion being imminent, but they can render valuable service in the meantime by assuming responsibility for guarding, on the rota system, certain vulnerable points, lines of communication, etc., thus releasing full-time troops for other duty, and by performing other military work.

PAY, ETC.

It is of the essence of the movement that such service rendered prior to the emergency is voluntary and unpaid, the work done being an active contribution to their country's defence by men who are precluded for various reasons from serving with the colours. Free travelling warrants will be provided and a ration allowance calculated at the rate of 5d. for each six hours continuous duty (the ordinary army rate) is payable to the funds of the corps which provides the men. Further, compensation for death or injury sustained as a result of the duty is payable generally on the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906. If the Volunteer Force is ever called out for actual full-time military service, officers and Volunteers so called out will be treated as regards the issue of pay, separation allowance and compensation for death or injury precisely on the same footing as Territorial troops.

The authorised colour of the Volunteer uniform will be green grey, not khaki, and in order to conserve the supply of wool, a special pattern of cloth has been manufactured. In many cases Volunteers have already provided themselves with suitable clothing at their own expense and this system of provision will be continued for the present, with the proviso that the cloth must be obtained from the War Office on repayment. Detailed arrangements will shortly be announced.

Some assistance in the matter of accommodation and other equipment will be given by the War Office.

them with some sort of superstitious terror for the first few minutes, till daylight disclosed their true nature.

Even then they were alarming enough. With ludicrous serenity they wobbled across the gridiron fields and shook themselves as if the bullets were flies that bit just deep enough to deserve a flick. Those who had inspected these savians in their *al fresco* stalls beforehand or followed their lethargic course over impossible roads in the moonlight gasped with humorous wonder at the prodigy. Munchausen never approached the stories imagined for them by soldiers. But their pet name is "tanks," and they were chiefly regarded as a practical joke. Whales, Boojums, Dreadnoughts, slugs, snarks—never were creatures that so tempted the gift of nicknaming. They were said to live on trees and houses and jump like grasshoppers or kangaroos.

The crews had the full pioneer spirit. The courage of the men who took this virgin journey in the Trojan motor-cars was rewarded. The "tanks" did not make the success of the day, but they did good service. One was able to pursue a number of Germans down the Bapaume road, and took prisoners. Some trenches were enfiladed by them, and useful firing was recorded of a "tank" which entered Flanders, where it is said to have walked down the ex-High Street amid cheers.

Several had dashing adventures. One appeared to break into flames and smoke, but was in truth shaking off from its pachyderm the petty insults of German bombers. "We got nothing from them but blue sparks," said one captured machine-gunner.

A DAY'S LEAVE.

Mr. Percival Phillips tells the following good yarn in the *Express*. "One man who entered Martinpuich deserves a paragraph by himself. He was attached to a wholly different unit, and yesterday his commanding officer gave him a day's leave. He spent it in an armoured car which went through the village, and explained afterwards that he didn't want to miss the show."

The *Morning Post's* Correspondent says "Tanks" is the popular Army designation for the new form of car, and it apparently travelled with them from the factory of their birth. "Tanks" however, he declares, does not describe them accurately—you might as well call them travelling turrets or touring forts—but "tanks" they doubtless will be to the war and beyond.

One German officer I met said it was "an impertinence" to use them; and some of the German soldiers regarded

some of the German soldiers regarded



AUSTRIA'S PREDICAMENT.  
HELP SENT BY GERMANY.

H. Warner Allen, special representative of the British Press with the French Army, writing on September 1st, said: "Rumania's adhesion to the cause of the Allied Powers reinforces their armies by several divisions of fresh troops, and general mobilisation should give Rumania something over 800,000 trained men."

The Austrian armies have just passed through a period of three months' defeats in which they have lost 800,000 men, and of these 350,000 are prisoners. Their strategic reserves have been completely exhausted. But despite the continual pressure of Italians and Russians on their frontiers, the Austrians were able to scrape together eight divisions, which they sent to Transylvania in readiness for a rupture with Rumania. These divisions were badly needed elsewhere, and it seems scarcely possible, despite the difficulty of the country, that they will be able to hold the long line of the Rumanian frontiers.

The question arises: Where is the Dual Monarchy to find more troops? It cannot accuse Germany of having failed to succour "the brilliant second." The Germans lost half a million of men at Verdun before the Somme offensive began. Since July 1st they have been losing heavily, both on the Somme and at Verdun. How heavy the German casualty list has been can be deduced from the fact that since July 1st the Allies have taken 43,000 prisoners at these two points on the front. According to all precedents on this front, this figure must represent a very large total of casualties on the German side.

Notwithstanding these losses and the ever-increasing pressure of French and British on the Somme, the Germans have sent some divisions to help the Austrians. Nine of these have been withdrawn from the Western front, and the most surprising point is that four of them have been withdrawn since July 1st, when the Somme offensive began. It is obvious that the German High Command would not withdraw, if it could possibly help, a single man from the front which is being subjected to the offensive described in the German Press as "a gigantic operation." The German Press declares that the Germans are greatly outnumbered on the Somme, and yet so great is the crisis that the enemy has had actually to weaken his Western front during the height of the offensive.

Germany has had to call on its 1917 contingent to fill up the gaps on the Western front. The men fighting have been deprived of those regular periods of rest that are so necessary to the soldier in the conditions of modern warfare. Austria can scarcely expect further assistance from this side. As for the Bulgarians, they will have more than enough to do in defending themselves against the Army of Salonika. In the Turkish depots there are not more than 150,000 men, so that Austria can look for no more help from this quarter.

## GERMAN ATTAINMENTS.

## "BLUNDERING INEFFICIENCY."

As a fighting machine the German army has lost up to its reputation, says the New York *Observer*. What would have happened if the Allies had been prepared for war? Outnumbered as they were, lacking ammunition, short of big guns, and with only green reserves to take the field, what a wonderful showing they made and are still making. The men of fifty years ago in this Nation remember how long it took the North to raise a fighting army and discover winning generals. Think, then, of the superb showing of the Allies in defending themselves from Germany expected to win the war a year ago. The idea was magnificent, but it failed. In spite of its preparedness, the much boasted German army is really being held at bay by nations who at the beginning of the conflict were not prepared for war. If an amateur boxer can obtain an even draw against a much-heralded champion, who at the ringside would call the encounter a victory for efficiency?

What has Germany accomplished by her policy of "frightfulness"? Undoubtedly she has gained many miles of trenches by the use of poisonous gas. Without question liquid fire has accomplished like results. Perhaps the burning of Louvain was a lesson the world will never forget. Much destruction has resulted from the use of Zeppelins, an occasional chance shot having destroyed a soldier's life, wrecked a railway, or hit a munition factory. But from a military point of view the results cannot be said to justify the means. The *Lusitania* was a splendid prize, and the destruction of much ammunition (?) had a value. But will not the cry of horror which escaped the lips of the civilized world forever offset every advantage gained by such a frightful policy? Of course, if might is right, then the more terrible the might, the more glorious the right. But on the grounds of efficiency alone such a policy is calculated to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. The world has progressed too far for such a policy to succeed.

Germany has sought for world leadership and has sadly failed at the very door of success. Had her leadership been for goodwill and international co-operation, she could have played her part, and played it well. But she asked for the throne of Hannibal and Caesar; and in her blundering inefficiency she did not realize that those thrones are reserved for the dead. She has borne and trained her children, not for life, but for death on the fields of battle. For generations her people will be loaded with huge war debts, and because of her militarism all the world will have to carry a share of the staggering load.

Mr. Julliot, the builder of the Le Baudy dirigibles, is sceptical as to the value of the super-Zeppelins. He says that only when the fuel is largely used up, and the projectiles discharged, can they reach a height out of reach of artillery. Mr. Julliot estimates that out of 150 Zeppelins 39 have been destroyed and 20 lost in neutral countries, in the Baltic, and in Germany.

THE FIXING OF PEACE TERMS.  
"PRIMARY BUSINESS OF EVERY MAN."

Viscount Esch, who is in France, has sent another letter to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, which is printed in the *Daily Telegraph*. His lordship writes with complete confidence of the result, and says: "I often wonder what our friends at home expect at the end of this struggle. Do you and your neighbours see clearly before you the objects which the statesmen and politicians who serve you ought to have in their minds? I have received to-day, as I suppose have many others, a printed 'basis for a just peace—some practical considerations,' signed by serious and well-known men and women, who, judged by their reasoning, can have formed no true mental vision of the meaning of the war, and still less of the methods by which it is being waged. That such a mischievous document can be circulated shows to my mind the importance of forcing at the earliest moment those who take a sane view of the destruction and cruelties committed by the German armies, to formulate their ideas as to exact punishment and penalties to be extracted from the German people by way of compensation."

EVERY MAN'S BUSINESS. "To postpone the consideration of such questions until an armistice or peace is upon us will be to commit an error as great as that which cost us so dear in not adequately preparing for a war that was inevitable. Are we going to be caught a second time in the meshes of sleep?"

"For heaven's sake do not leave these high matters in the hands of others. They are the primary business of every man in Britain and Greater Britain who has suffered. The war has taught us at least this lesson—that in order to win victories the conduct of war cannot be left in the hands of a military caste, but is an affair of the whole nation."

"It is the people and the Press of Great Britain and France that are defeating the Germans in the field. When the end comes, if the same agencies have not made preparation the fruits of victory will be lost."

Lord Esch, earlier in his letter, says: "Although the end may not be yet, there can now be but one ending to this war. It has been, and still is, a fiery trial, but the murderer and the busybody in other men's matters will now inevitably obtain his deserts. It is not the Germans who will be the lords over the heritage of the weaker nations."

NO IMPATIENCE. "I hope you all realise at home, as the armies, British and French, realise here, that there must be no impatience and no exaggeration. Our people and our gallant Allies have at last got Germany by the throat. But the crushing of a great military Power takes time and entails large sacrifices."

"There may even be an occasional setback, but the daily progress that has been achieved and the manner of its achievement prove that the initiative, as soldiers call it, has passed away from the Central to the reserves of the enemy grow weaker and the forces of the Allies grow stronger upon every battle front. "Those whose hearts quail before the sacrifice of so many gallant lives in a noble cause as that for which we are fighting should burn their maps and remember that the great decisive battles of the world have been won upon fields that from a neighbouring hill-top look no bigger than a grass park."

## MR. WILSON RENOMINATED.

## DEFENCE OF FOREIGN POLICY.

President Wilson accepted renomination as Democratic candidate for the Presidency last month, and in a speech vigorously defending his foreign policy, said:—

"We can no longer indulge in our traditional provincialism. We are to play a leading part in the world drama, whether we wish it or not. We shall lead, not borrow; act for ourselves, not imitate or follow; organize and initiate, not peep about to see where we may get in."

Justifying the negotiations with European belligerents, the President declared that property rights might be vindicated by claims for damages, but not so the fundamental rights of humanity. Loss of life was irreparable. Neither could direct violation of a nation's sovereignty await vindication in suits for damages. Based on these principles his diplomatic record was clear and consistent throughout. It stood distinct and definite for anyone to judge who wished to know about it.

Said that he had neither sought the favour nor feared the displeasure of that small alien element which put loyalty to a foreign Power before loyalty to the United States.

A large part of the address was in defence of the President's Mexican policy along the well-known lines which he has previously adopted. He was more interested, he said, in the fortune of oppressed men and pitiful women and children in Mexico than in any property rights whatever.

## PERSECUTED ARMENIANS.

A Presbyterian missionary in Northern Arabia, in a despatch, describes the awful sufferings of the Armenians at Meskene. He states: "I saw women and children throw themselves in trenches, and beg the grave diggers to bury them. The Armenians here have no bread. In tents at Hanna I saw 7,000 deported Armenians, 3,000 of whom are naked, and they are living on locusts and dogs. The men dig graves while awaiting death. I often saw whole rows of ghastly forms rise out of the graves and beg for bread and water. The number starving at Hanna, Bekka, and Meskene exceed 30,000, and cases are reported of men fighting over the bodies of the dying in order to obtain their flesh for food."

## THE SOLDIER'S CHAPLAIN.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AT THE FRONT.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

## BRITISH HEADQUARTERS.

No one can be much at the front without hearing of the good work done by the Army chaplains. How good it has been is partially indicated by the fact that since the war began chaplains on this front have won a large number of distinctions, but the list only partially indicates the total value of the services which chaplains have rendered, for they are services which cannot be measured by the same purely military standards as those of other officers.

Achievements such as that by which the Rev. Edward Noel Mellish won the Victoria Cross shed lustre not only on the cloth, but on the whole Army. Every body is proud of it. But, apart from such brilliant incidents, the war, with its long sustained strain under practically stationary conditions and the immense discomforts to which the troops have been subjected, has given the chaplains an opportunity of making good their footing as perhaps no other war has done, and they have seized the opportunity.

The Higher Command has come thoroughly to recognize their value, as an integral part of the war establishment in the maintenance of the moral and the good spirits of the men. The officers have come to know the individual "padre" in the daily friction of life in the field and in time of danger, and they have found him a good fellow and a brave man. The men have learned his value as a comrade who has a power to help them and minister to their comfort as only one who has an officer's rank can, but with whom, at the same time, they can talk much more intimately than with any regular officer. It is in this that, for the practical purposes of war, the chaplain's chief value lies.

## UNITY WITH DIVERSITY.

Like all other branches of the Army, the Chaplains' Department has grown prodigiously since the beginning of the war. There were 51 chaplains in all with the original Expeditionary Force. There are now over 1,000 with the troops on this front—a number which will be increased by the recent decision to allot a larger number of Church of England chaplains to English divisions. Of this total, 60 per cent. are members of the Church of England, and are under the control of Bishop Wynne, the Deputy Chaplain-General. The Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and the denominations represented by the United Board have together 450 chaplains here; and of these the Chief is the Principal Chaplain, Dr. J. A. Simms, C.M.G. Among them are, for the first time with British forces, three Jews, who are held in high esteem by their colleagues of other faiths. The Y.M.C.A. is not recognized by the home authorities in its religious or denominational aspects, but only as an instrument for caring for the material comfort of the men. From Canada, however, are several "Y.M.C.A. chaplains," as well as some Salvation Army chaplains. With all this mixture of creeds, it is good to know that the utmost good-fellowship and comradeship prevails among the chaplains of the different Churches. Every Church of England representative to whom one speaks testifies heartily to the helpfulness of his colleagues of other denominations, and vice versa; and the tendency of the men to mingle at voluntary services (not at parade services) is general and increasing.

## BURYING THE DEAD UNDER FIRE.

A fine story is told of how, after a certain bitter fight, the Church of England and Presbyterian chaplains went out together to bury the dead. It was not only hard, but dangerous, work, for as they dug they were sniped at, and an enemy machine-gun was playing unceasingly on them.

When the work was done and it came to the Presbyterian's time to read the service, dawn was now too far away, so, knowing well the stern quality of his Scottish companion, the Church of England chaplain ventured to say to him, "Now, brother, I hope you will not make it longer than is necessary."

The Scotsman turned to him in the dark and said, "Brother, we have been a long time digging this grave, and not all the Germans on earth will make me hurry with the service over it."

And he did not hurry, but did his full duty even more deliberately than usual. Fortunately no bullet found them, and both afterwards received the Military Cross.

The burying of the dead, often under fire, and the marking and recording the position of graves are only a part of the dangerous duties which chaplains at the front have to perform. In the official account of the deed by which Mr. Mellish won the V.C. it is said that his work of carrying the wounded back and dressing their wounds under fire was "quite voluntary on his part and outside the scope of his ordinary duties." It is far from being the only case where in chaplains have done similar acts, if not under conditions which gave opportunity for showing courage on so splendid a scale.

In the trenches the chaplains are, of course, constantly exposed to the same danger as the men. The opportunities for holding service before action are less now than they were in the days of pitched battles. Actions, too, often begin, on the enemy's part, without previous warning, and, even where the attack is initiated by us, it is not always possible to hold formal service. It remains for the chaplain to do all that he can individually, man to man, in the trenches, and it is in such work at

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## FIRST MAIL IN TEN YEARS.

## BRITISH SUBJECTS ON SOUTH ATLANTIC ISLE.

One hundred and three British subjects, self-exiled on a lonely isle in the South Atlantic, are eagerly awaiting their Treasury Ship, which will steam from London in a few days, says the *Weekly Dispatch*.

They are the inhabitants of Tristan da Cunha, and it is so far off the beaten track that they have not heard officially from the Motherland for ten years, but now a ship has been chartered to visit the island and take mail. The Colonial Office and other friends of the islanders are sending them comforts and stores, and at the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies (who are packing and despatching the goods free) there have been busy scenes the past few days. The gifts are chiefly of a practical value and include soap, which is greatly in demand in Tristan da Cunha, rope, dungaree for making clothes, boots, rice, oars, medical supplies and sails.

The women exiles are not forgotten, and a good supply of hairpins and other necessities will bring joy to the belles of Tristan.

The only flag the islanders are said to have to prove their allegiance to the Empire is a red ensign, and the Colonial Office is sending out a brand new Union Jack. There are sure to be hearty cheers in the lonely settlement when the new flag arrives and is unfurled.

Although Tristan da Cunha has had no official mail for ten years, the islanders have not been without news of the outside world all the time. Sailing ships, which get off the beaten track occasionally make a point of regulating their chronometers there, and the natives put off in their boats to exchange goods and pick up the news. They have had a visit of this sort in the past two years, so they know that Europe is in arms, but these 120 exiles have still to learn of the battles of the Marne, the Falkland Isles, Verdun, Jutland and the death of Lord Kitchener.

such moments that many chaplains feel that their efforts have been most fruitful.

In all, six chaplains have been killed in the war, as many more have been seriously wounded, and a very large number slightly wounded.

That men in the presence of death should be more impressionable, more susceptible to emotional influence, is natural. There has been not a little said in English religious journals of the great "spiritual revival" which is reported to have occurred in the Army. Those here in the best position to judge would like to discourage all such talk.

Out here men undoubtedly see life in a truer perspective and with a large vision. Small things have a tendency to assume their proper unimportance, and great and fundamental things come by their own. Inevitably the men of the new armies are in the mass more serious-minded and more disposed to religious awe than they were when they were at home amid the trivial familiar things. But few chaplains here would care to represent that as evidence of a great spiritual revival. It would be as inaccurate to go to the other extreme and call it merely the cowardice which prompts the Devil to be a saint when he is sick and fears to die. It is merely that in the presence of such conditions as prevail here the depths of a man's nature are stirred, and he inevitably becomes spiritually and emotionally more responsive. Even so, it is all to the good. The men, however far any individual may be from an abrupt "conversion," will all be the better for it. And when the men come home better than they came out, the padre must be given much of the credit.

Not a few clergymen who had joined the Army, after they came out and saw how much good the chaplains did applied to be made Army chaplains. Conversely, several Army chaplains have applied to be transferred to the combatant ranks. The work done by the chaplains differs widely. With a hospital or field ambulance it will obviously be different from that with a brigade in the field; and a brigade in the trenches is another thing from a brigade in reserve. Attached to a unit in the trenches, a chaplain may have a "parish" with three or four miles of front and a depth of 10 miles.

Apart from the individual work, already spoken of, in the trenches, the chaplain's best field is in the billets, where it is possible to get to know men on a friendly and informal footing, when, if the chaplain deserves it, they are very ready to give him their confidence. For all chaplains are not equally adapted to Army work. Some find the atmosphere difficult and sterile. To others it is congenial, and they rejoice to feel that they are doing more than they ever did in their lives. It is a matter of the individual, in whom, perhaps, the quality most needed is that form of tact which enables him to be a good fellow among the men without derogating from the dignity of his calling. It has been abundantly proved that, while the British soldier wants his parson, and the chaplain who forgets his parson to be a man and a comrade, he insists above all on his being still a cloth in the endeavour to become more friendly with the men finds only that he has killed his usefulness.

A certain amount of elimination has been necessary among the chaplains, and will go on; but, on the whole, the testimony of all grades from commanding officers down is that the chaplains now here are in the mass excellent and are wielding an enormous influence for good. In return the best of the chaplains freely confess that they in their turn learn much from the men, and it is in the official report of a chaplain who has a large knowledge of men that I find the declaration that "such an upright body of men as our present Armies never took the field in the world's history."

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